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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL XXII NO. 134 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

NO JAIL DELIVERY: RELEASE AS USUAL

Poor Government Response To Nation's Gesture

BAN ON CONGRESS LIFTED

But Emergency Powers To Remain

Splendid Opportunity For Peace Missed, Says Mr. Munshi

Leaders of political thought in Bombay are unanimous in their verdict that the removal of the ban on the Congress Organisations in the country is not only belated but a half-hearted gesture on the part of the Government.

They hold that there is no justification at all for the Government to continue the Emergency Laws passed by the Legislatures in the heyday of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

"The Government should not have been so halting in their action," said Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, commenting on the Simla Communique. He is of opinion that the Government should have released all the political prisoners not convicted of violence immediately, instead of leaving it to the Provincial Governments to do so at leisure.

BAN ON RED SHIRTS

Great dissatisfaction was expressed at the retention of the ban on the Red Shirts Organisation on the Frontier, and Mr. Chagla says that the Frontier Province will continue to be discontented due to this.

That the action of the Government in not releasing political prisoners, including Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, was unsatisfactory and half-hearted, was the view expressed by Mr. K.F. Nariman. Till all the political prisoners were released, it would be difficult to restore normal conditions.

Mr. K.M. Munshi thinks that the Government had again lost a splendid opportunity of opening a new chapter in their relation with the Nation.

HALF-HEARTED BELATED AND POOR RESPONSE

Bombay Leaders Demand Release Of Sardar And Others

Mr. K.F. Nariman, interviewed by the "Chronicle" representative said:—

"The declaration has considerably lost its grace and failed to evoke the expected enthusiasm, because it is rather belated and in some respects is both vague and halting. The continuance in force" of the humiliating and insulting lawless laws will be needlessly provocating and will serve as an ever-dividing 'gulf,' perpetually keeping the sore open and thus preventing the attainment of the desired object; however, we must acknowledge and appreciate that, so far as the Congress in general is concerned, its position is absolutely cleared, and the obstacle in the way of its normal functioning is removed. Still on principle the Congress must protest against the invidious distinction, particularly against the brave and faithful colleagues and comrades of the N.W.F. Province.

Another unsatisfactory feature is the half-hearted measure with regard to the release of the C.D. prisoners. There is neither moral nor legal justification for their detention an hour longer, and they should have been all, including Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, unconditionally and immediately released. Till then, it will be difficult to restore normal feelings.

Since my return from Patna, re-organisation work has already started in Bombay and various Wards are consulted with regard to the enrolment of Congress members and the B.P.C.C. will shortly meet to take necessary steps for the preparation for the ensuing plenary session of the Congress, which is to meet in Bombay during the 1st week of October.

HALTING RESPONSE

Mr. K.M. Munshi interviewed said:—

"While the Government's declaration regarding their policy towards Congress view as expressed in the Patna Decisions is generally welcomed, in the Congress circles, disappointment and dissatisfaction is expressed by several Congress leaders.

"My first impression on seeing the Communique is that the Government had again lost a splendid opportunity in opening a new chapter in their relation with the nation. Their halting reaction to the A.I.C.C. Decisions discloses utter lack of statesmanship."

DOES NOT GO FAR

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad interviewed by the "Chronicle" representative said:—

"It is good so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. One does not understand why they have not released all political prisoners not convicted of violence, instead of leaving it to the Local Governments to do so leisurely. One is also sorry to find that State-Prisoners like Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel are not released.

The Government should not have been so halting in their action."

RED SHIRTS STILL TABOOED

SIMLA, June 6.

The following communique has been issued:—

The Government of India have considered the situation arising from the resolution passed by the All-India Congress Committee at its recent meeting at Patna on the subject of Civil Disobedience. The resolution accepts the recommendation made in Mahatma Gandhi's statement of 7th April. That statement was admittedly open to more than one interpretation but it was regarded by public opinion generally as indicating a genuine intention to withdraw civil disobedience as the ploicy of the Congress. The All-India Congress Committee have, moreover, decided by another resolution to put forward candidates for election to the legislatures on behalf of the Congress, a course which is inconsistent with the continuence of the unconstitutional methods of civil disobedience.

EMERGENCY POWERS TO REMAIN.

In view of the fact that civil disobedience has formally been discontinued and that as a practical policy under the present conditions it may be regarded as having already ceased to exist, the Government have decided, in consultation with the Local Governments, that the notifications declaring the various constituent parts of the Congress organisation unlawful should be withdrawn. At the same time the Government of India wish to make it clear that special laws passed by the Central and Provincial Legislatures will continue in force and that action will be taken against any persons who bring themselves within their scope.

In particular these powers will be used should necessity arise to ensure that Government servants and those who have supported the Government in opposing civil disobedience are not subjected to harrassment. Further is activities are pursued by the Congress as a whole or any of its branches which are in prejudice of the law or indicate an intention to revive civil disobedience in any form, the Government will not hesitate to reimpose the notifications under the Criminal Law amendment Act which are now being withdrawn.

During the course of the civil

(Continued on page 8).

IT DEPRIVES COUNTRY OF ITS LEADERS

Chorus Of Disapproval Against Isolating Red Shirts

CALCUTTA, June 6.

Interviewed by the "United Press" on the Government Communique lifting the ban on Congress organisations, Dr. B. C. Roy, General Secretary of Congress Parliamentary Board, said:

"Withdrawal of ban on the Congress organisations although belated will be helpful to rehabilitate the Congress and its different branches and facilitate work of the Congress Parliamentary Board. I am glad that this news has reached us before our meeting on June 15, when we shall be discussing the policy and programme to be followed by the Congress Parliamentary Board and the Congress programme which should be followed both within and without the legislature.

"With regard to the question of release of political prisoners, the gesture on the part of the Government should have been more generous and made much earlier, so that the imagination of the people could be captured.

"I deplore the fact that ban on Red Shirt movement should not be withdrawn. There is no evidence whatsoever before the public that this movement had been connected any way with any programme or policy which is not non-violent.

"Bengal still awaits the decision of the Government regarding release of political prisoners who were detained without trial. It is high time that the Government took this matter up seriously."

ISOLATING RED SHIRTS

NEW DELHI, June 6.

Messrs. C Rajagopalachari and Asaf Ali interviewed by the "United Press" in connection with the Government communique lifting ban on the Congress organisations say:—

"In view of the fact that both the Congress Working Committee and the Congress Parlianentary Board are shortly to meet no expression of individual opinion is necessary, for the situation arising from the announcement contained in the Government communique will duly be considered by the Working Committee and Parliamentary Board at their next meetings at Bombay and Poon respectively.

"Enquiries in national circles reveal that reservation against Red Shirt and release of prisoners, other than those convicted in Civil Disobedience movement are interpreted as a policy of isolating N.W.F. Province and Red Shirt movement which was duly affiliated to the Congress in July 1931, and of depriving the country of the services of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Abdul Gafur Khan and others, which is strongly resented."—United Press.

WILLINGDONS AT GENEVA

GENEVA, June 6.

Lord and Lady Willingdon lunched with Mr. Butler, Director of International Labour Office.

Mr. Mitra in the afternoon is holding a teaparty to enable the Indian colony of Geneva to meet Lord and Lady Willingdon.—Reuter's Special.

CONGRESS CABINET MEETING

Will Be Held At Wardha On June 12 And Not At Poona

ALLAHABAD, June 6.

The place and date of the Congress Working Committee meeting have been altered.

It has been announced that the Acting President in consultation with Gandhiji and members has finally fixed June 12 at Wardha for the meeting of the Working Committee.

The previous announcement fixing June 20 at Poona is cancelled.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

Committee Of Privileges Meets

LONDON, June 6.

The Committee of Privileges met under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister to consider the report.—Reuter.

WHOLE FAMILY BURNT ALIVE!

BERLIN, June 6.

A whole family of nine, including seven children, between the ages of 2 and 14 years, was burnt to death at the farmstead fire at Aischalden, near Schramberg, Wurtemberg. The parents were overcome by smoke while attempting to rescue the children.—Reuter.

2 KILLED IN RIOT

MADRAS, June 6.

A Madura message says that two persons were killed and seven seriously injured as a result of rioting in village Pappayapuram, Tirumangalam taluk, on Saturday evening.

It appears that a quarrel arose over an unsuccessful panchayat which developed into a free fight in which two persons were stabbed to death.—A.P.

RANGOON'S FIRST MAYOR

RANGOON, June 6.

It is understood that the municipal amendment bill which was passed at the March session of the Burma Council designating the President of the Rangoon Corporation, Mayor, has received the assent of the Governor-General.

Mr. H K Munshi, M.L.A., the present president of the Corporation thus becomes officially recognised as the first Mayor of Rangoon.—A.P.

19 CRORES SUBSCRIBED

CALCUTTA, June 6.

A communique says: The total subscriptions to three and a half per cent loan 1947-50 so far reported amount approximately to nineteen crores of rupees.—A.P.

Windsor Lad Captures Blue Riband Of Turf

KING CONGRATULATES "GOOD OLD PIP"

Derby For Rajpipla Proves Waterloo For Bookies

(Special Cable).

LONDON, June 6.

The Derby resulted as follows:

WINDSOR LAD 1
EASTON 2
COLOMBO 3

The following were the starting prices:—

15 to 2 on Windsor Lad
100 to 9 on Easton
11 to 8 on Colomo.

The following is special place betting:—13 to 8 on Windsor Lad, 4 to 6 on Colombo and Easton proportionate.

Nineteen Ran; won by a length; neck separated the second and the third.

DAWN AT EPSOM

Epsom Downs were buzzing with excitement at dawn, but early arrivals were disappointed.

Colombo had no public exercise but had a spin on the private grounds at Durdans, where he slept guarded like an Emperor. Police, trainers, stale-hands and even bloodhounds form the cordon.

WINDSOR LAD COMMANDS

Colombo went to the post in an exemplary manner, while Umidwar was a little fractious. But there was a good start.

Medieval Knight led slightly from Colombo, Bondsman and Easton, on the top Windsor Lad, with Valerius Last.

After a quarter mile, Medieval Knight led from Colombo, Bondsman, and passing the mile post, still led from Bondsman, Colombo, Windsor Lad, Easton, Hornsey Rise and Primero.

Downhill, Tiberius raced to the front and led from Windsor Lad, Medieval Knight, Bondsman and Colombo.

ROUND TOTTENHAM CORNER

Round the Tattenham Corner, Tiberius led from Windsor Lad, Medieval Knight, Easton, Colombo, Badruddin, Alishah.

Colombo swung wide into the straight where Windsor Lad commanded, followed by Easton, Colombo, Tiberius, Alishah, with Medieval Knight dropping back.

There was a great race home. Tiberius fourth, Ali Shah fifth; Umidwar sixth; Valerius seventh; Admiral Drake last.

Times: 2 minutes and 34 seconds.

BOOKIES LOSE HEAVILY

One million including the King and the Queen, saw the Maharaja of Rijpipla's Windsor Lad win the Derby by a length from Woolavingtons French-Bred Easton, with the hot favouite Glaney's Colombo, nack away as the third.

Windsor Lad's time, 2 minutes and 34 seconds, equalled the record on the course established by Hyperion in 1933.

It is reckoned that book-makers lost at least a million sterling.

Colombo failed to stay. This was the first defeat in his career. After Medieval Knight and Tiberius had led, Windsor Lad forged ahead entering straight and won the thrilling race.

"God old Pip" roared thousands, as the Maharaja of Rajpipla led the winner into the paddock. Obviously pleased with the nickname, he repeatedly waved his grey tophat.

"I am glad Windsor Lad won not for my own sake so much, as for the British public which has given me a wonderful reception."

The Maharaja called at the Royal Box and received congratulations from the King.

"W" PROPHESY

Johnstone, Colombo,'s jockey, said that Colombo had every chance, but weakened at the last half furlong.

Windsor Lad's victory recalls the prophetic famous gypsy Lee who died in April, who said that no horse with 'W' in name would win a race in her lifetime.

She was right, since Bluegown in 1868. Windsor Lad is first horse with 'W' to win. Weather was dull throughout, and there was slight rain before start.

"GOOD OLD PIP" who won the Derby.

Indian Visitors At Derby

LONDON, June 6.

Shumshere Jung and other members of the Nepalese mission went to Derby.—Reuter.

100 STERLING PRIZES

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, June 6.

The following are the Irish Sweep 100 sterling prizes:—

THREEPOTS: Konzadan, Tatmye Quarter, Pazundaung, Rangoon.

HLU YANNGWE: Pay Pa Clerk Quarters, University College, Rangoon.

NARAYAN BHASKAR and another: Sayajiganj, Baroda.

GOPAL LALJI: care of Jamnadas Maneklal, Sanjan, Distt. Thana, Bombay Presidency.

PUBLICITY: Dent Mission Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

This is the end of draw.

BIG THREE NOT SATISFIED

Barthou Resolution At Geneva Conference

GENEVA, June 6.

M. Barthou changed his mind, and submitted his resolution as an alternative to Mr. Henderson's proposal, mentioned yesterday.

It proposes the political committee of the Conference to continue to study matters like the internationalisation of civil aviation, abolition of aerial bombardment and reduction of military air-forces. The Conference generally would continue work on the lines of the Soviet, and the Turkish proposals.

The situation is in no way eased, as the resolution does not satisfy the American, British and the Italian Delegations.—Reuter

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—A Graduate Teacher and a Drawing and Writing Master immediately. Apply with testimonials and stating terms to The Secretary, V. N. High School, Dharmaj. (8499).

Wanted Judicial and Revenue officers, correspondence clerks, Salesman for Import and Export firm. Qualified Accountants. Apply immediately, "Dalal" 369|71, Hornby Road, Second floor, Nanabhai Lane, Fort. (2520).

Wanted a teacher, strong in English and Mathematics. Apply stating age, qualifications, and salary expected, to Principal, St. Aloysius' Institute, Cuncolim, Salsete, Goa. (2523).

Wanted Inspector of Agents for Central Provinces by the National Indian Life Insurance Co., Ltd. Only experienced men with local influence need apply. Write stating previous experience and terms to Messrs. Martin & Co., Managing Agents, 12, Mission Row, Calcutta. (8488)

Wanted Lady Assistant for Doctor's office. Apply No. 307, Main Street, Poona. (2515).

Wanted—An experienced shorthand typist, one who has knowledge of hardware and engineering line preferred, apply Box No. 2510, "Bombay Chronicle".

Applications with testimonials stating qualifications, age, experience and minimum salary expected, are invited for the posts of teachers for Stds. I to VII in the Sarvajanik High School for girls to be opened very soon by the Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat. Trained and lady teachers will be preferred. Apply before the 15th June, 1934 to:—The Honorary Secretary, Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat. (8494).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

An experienced first class Electrical Engineer is open to engagement in any capacity. Please reply, stating salary offered to Box No. 123, "Bombay Chronicle."

Ideas are the Essence of Good Advertising. An experienced and trained Advertising Expert is prepared to dispense with rich ideas of Advertising to any appreciating big Advertising Concern. Will also suggest new modes of advertising. Kindly write to Box No. 132, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

To let cheapiy at "B" Anjirwadi, Mazgaon, Godowns, Workshops and land. Apply there Hariram Bhimji, Phone No. 40583. (2105).

At moderate rent for respectable Hindu family, available from 1st July, 1st floor of Kennedy House, near Kennedy Bridge. Apply P. Narsilal, top floor. (2516).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

To Let Rooms in Raval Mansion, opposite K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, to Vegetarian Hindus, rents from Rs. 15 to 30 according to size. (2496).

At Specially Reduced Rents For Catholics, nice airy Rooms with electric lights in Dias Buildings, Grant Road Cross Lane, near Station. Centrally situated. Apply A. R. Dias, opp. Clock Tower. (2473)

15. HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

Wanted—A big room by a Consulting Specialist, near Flora Fountain and Bori Bunder. Lift essential. Write with particulars and rent to Box No. 128, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—A Shade for storing timber near Bhindi Bazaar and Mahomedali Road. Rent must be cheap. Write to Box No. 129. "Bombay Chronicle."

29 PLOTS & PREMISES WANTED

Wanted a large plot of vacant land near Malad and Kandivli on lease for a factory. Please write with particulars and rent to Box No. 126, "Bombay Chronicle."

31. MOTORCARS FOR SALE

Ford 1932 Tourer, in excellent condition. Brand new tyres. Rs. 2,500. No offers. Apply Box No. 127, "Bombay Chronicle."

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

New Sessions of the Bombay Homoeopathic Medical College begins from 15th June. All medical subjects taught. Complete and thorough training. Apply Secretary, Shetna Building, Princess Street Corner, Bombay. (2499)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Desai's Coaching Classes for First Year Arts and Matric Students in Mathematics and Science reopen on 15th June. For sure success in 1935 examinations, join early. For particulars, see K. S. Desai, B.A. (Hons.), S.T.C., Sir Bhalchandra Building, near Bombay Book Depot, Girgaon. (2522).

The South Indian Education Society.—The Society's School at King's Circle, Matunga, re-opened after summer recess on the 5th instant with an additional class—III Form. (2511).

Learn Electrical Mechanical And Radio Engineering. City Guilds, London, Govt. recognised Diplomas. Low charges. Short period. Prospectus on two annas stamps. Bombay Technical Institute, Bombay 10. (2486).

Wanted—For "School for Electricians," Ludhiana (Govt. Recognised), students of every qualifications. Course one year. Prospectus Free. Principal. (2428).

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Wanted a sleeping partner to run a Hindu Restaurant in Fort locality with a regular income. Must invest Rs. 3,000. Please reply Box No. 127, "Bombay Chronicle."

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Wanted a financier for a very lucrative business. Sound security against investment. No brokers. Apply Box 2521, "Bombay Chronicle".

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Mango Fruits and Grafts—Selected Langra, Bombay, Krishanbhog, Mangoes 100 @ Rs. 7. Expenses extra. Price Advance. Graft Catalogue Free. Supdt Rais Garden No. 11, Darbhanga. (2513)

Kulu Cherries, 6lb. Basket Rs. 4 4 as. All charges paid. Dobi-Kutbal Estate, Kulu, Punjab.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition, particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

American Cotton Forecasts Advertiser guarantees his quotations. Bona Fide clients only need apply. Post Box 592. (2518).

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Mr. Shadby, Palmist, Astrologer, 235, Huseni Bldg., 1st floor, Frere Road, behind General Post Office. Your Palm is your perfect Horoscope. Consult me in all subjects of your worries, futures, finances, etc. Private interviews. Appointment also. Daily 9 to 12 and 2 to 6. (2519).

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

If you want High-class Machinery at the cheapest prices new or secondhand smallest to the largest for Industrial, Agricultural Contractors Plants, write or consult. Dinshaw 47 Apollo Street, Bombay. (2471).

103. LIVE STOCK

Bantams are Birds of Beauty in Poultry World. Prices of adult fowls in this Breed rule very high during the proper Breeding Season which generally commences in November. We have for sale beautiful Golden and Silver Sebrights, Old English Duckwing Bantams, Japanese, White, Black, Black Tailed White and other varieties are offered at comparatively very low prices. Send for our Clearance Circular No. 357, The Asiano Poultry Farm, No. 11, Connaught Road, Poona.

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3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDY IN INDIA AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The attention of the qualified candidates is drawn to the University Notifications recently published in the Bombay Government Gazette, inviting applications for the following University Indian and Foreign Scholarships to be awarded by the Syndicate during the current academical year:—

1. The Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Technical Scholarships (Three).

The Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Scholarships are of the annual value of Rs. 2,000 each, tenable for a period of THREE years in England for the study of branch of Technical Education, and open to all HINDU Graduates of the University of Bombay irrespective of standing.

2. The Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Bai Khanoobai Noormahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Scholarships. (THREE).

The Scholarships are of the annual value of Rs. 3,600 each tenable for a period of THREE years and are awarded for higher studies in Europe, America, Japan or other foreign countries for Medicine, Philology, Ancient History, Economics, Arabic, Architecture, Town Planning and Technological and industrial subjects as well as the superior services. The competition is open to Muslim Graduates of the University of Bombay of not more than seven years standing who are bona fide natives of the Bombay Presidency. The amounts paid to the scholars are in the form of a advance repayable with or without interest as the Syndicate may in each case determine out of the salary or income of the scholars after the completion of their studies.

3. The Edulji Dinshaw Scholarships. (FIVE).

(a) One scholarship of Rs. 50 per month for Secondary Technical Education. Applicants must be Parsi candidates who passed the Matriculation Examination and have been admitted to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute at Bombay, or the workshop of the Poona or Karachi College of Engineering, or to the Poona Agricultural College for the Diploma course or to any other similar Institution recognized by the Syndicate.

(b) ONE scholarship of Rs. 70 per month for Higher Technical Education. Applicants must be Parsi candidates, who having passed the Intermediate Examination in Science have been admitted to the College of Engineering at Poona or Karachi, or the Agricultural College at Poona.

(c) TWO SCHOLARSHIPS, each of Rs 130/- per month for Higher post graduate technical work. Applicants must be Parsi candidates who have passed the B. Sc., B. Ag. or B. E. Examination of any of the Indian Universities with at least Second Class Honours and who are Graduates of not more than ten years' standing from the date of their first passing a Degree Examination.

(d) ONE Scholarship of the value of Rs. 4,800 per annum tenable for a period of THREE years for the study of any branch of technical education in a foreign country and open for competition for Parsi candidates who have passed the M.Sc., M. Ag., or M. E. Examination of any of the Indian Universities and who are Graduates of not more than ten years standing from the date of their first passing a degree examination.

The Registrar will be glad to supply any qualified candidate on application written or oral with a copy of qualification, appertaining to the Scholarship for which he is eligible a form of the application and a copy of the rules regulating the award and tenure of the Scholarship. The last date for receiving applications for the Scholarships in question is 23rd June, 1934.

Bombay, 29th May, 1934. 8492

Public Notices

Government of India

3½ Per Cent. LOAN

1947-50

(SECOND ISSUE)

Issued at Rs. 98½ per cent.

Repayable at par.

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(b) Indian treasury bills.

(c) 4½ per cent Bonds, 1934, due for repayment on the 15th September, 1934.

(d) 4 per cent Loan, 1934-37, notified for repayment on the 16th August, 1934.

LISTS WILL BE OPEN FROM TUESDAY, THE 5TH JUNE, AND WILL BE CLOSED WHEN A SUM OF Rs. 32 CRORES HAS BEEN SUBSCRIBED, AND IN ANY CASE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 20TH JUNE, 1934.

Further particulars on application at the Local Head Offices and Branches of the IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA and any GOVERNMENT TREASURY.

The Imperial Bank of India is prepared to make advances repayable by Instalments spread over a period of 15 months to any approved applicant who wishes to subscribe to the loan. Particulars on application at any Local Head Office or Branch of the Bank.

NOTICE

The TRADE AND THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that Mr. John Stanley Stubbs has no right to represent nor work for our clients Messrs. James LIVINGSTON LIMITED and Messrs. Wm. LAWS and COMPANY, their Agents in any wise whatsoever nor does he represent them. Without prejudice if any authority can be claimed by him as having been given to him the same is revoked and cancelled finally. Any person or firm dealing with him will do so at his or their own responsibility.

Dated this 1st day of June, 1934.

RATNAGUR & KHATKHATAY, Attorneys for Messrs. James Livingston Limited and Messrs. Wm. Laws and Company. 8501

AUCTION SALES

MISTRY & Co.

AUCTION SALE under instructions from Seth Krishnarao Dajiba the Mortgagee and on account and risk of Mr. Kuverji Rotonji Mistry (Ghaniwala) the Mortgagor.

1 Large Lathe 18 feet Screw cutting, self-acting, sliding and surfacing, with all the accessories complete.

1 Lathe 12ft. long Triple Gear complete with all the accessories.

1 Shaping machine 12in. Stroke 4ft. in length and 20in. wide complete.

1 Drilling machine large complete.

1 Electric A. C. Motor 15 H. P. with starter and switch.

1 Amery Saran, 1 Vice table, tools, 1 line shafting, pullies, straps, and many other loose parts of Rotary Oil Mills. All the machines are in perfect working order.

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), the 8th day of June, 1934, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at Kumbharwada 6th Lane opp. The North Brook Gardens.

On view. Private offers are taken before the sale.

MISTRY & CO. Auctioneers.

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE

To Japan Via SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Pacific Maru	27th May	1st June
Keifuku „	30th „	6th „
Havana „	3rd June	12th „
Shunko „	9th „	21st „
Argun „	23rd „	7th July
Kaisho „	9th July	21st July
Celebes „	24th „	8th Aug.

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MARRIAGE IS A LOTTERY

Old Man Of 60 Marries 'Girl' Of 22 But Discovers His Mistake

CALCUTTA, June 5.

In the court of the sub-divisional Officer at Serampore, a Moslem complainant, aged 60, declared that in consideration of payment of Rs. 25 and ornaments worth Rs. 200 he married "a girl" aged 22, but soon after the marriage he discovered that his "bride" had been a man in woman's garb.

The complainant said that when he was returning home after the marriage, the bride managed to give him the slip.

The magistrate directed issue of summonses against the so-called bride and two others, including the match-maker.—A.P.

POLICE RAID BOMB "FACTORY"

LAHORE, June 5.

Acting on information the police of Khana Kacchaha proceeded to the village of Gaggobua, in Amritsar District, and raided the house of a man who was suspected to be engaged in making bombs. The police seized a bomb and arrested the man.

The police are now carrying on a vigorous investigation into the matter. No political significance is, however, said to attach to the arrest.—A.P.

NO NEED FOR SWARAJ PARTY

Mr. J. C. Gupta's View

CALCUTTA (By Mail)

Interviewed, Mr. J. C. Gupta of "The Advance", said:

'The Congress has decided to run the ensuing elections to the Legislative Assembly and has adopted a Board especially to undertake Parliamentary work in its behalf and under its supervision and control. This step not only ensures discipline of the Congress but enhances the chances of those who will contest the elections on behalf of the Congress. Interested rivals will no longer be able to make a distinction between a Swarajist candidate according to their merits. The elections will be fought in the name of the Congress and the candidates will be pledged to carry out in the legislature the Congress policy. No other organisation in India can have the same claim to the support of the electorates than the Congress and I have little doubt that the nominees of the Congress Parliamentary Board will in all cases sweep the polls and unmistakably demonstrate that the Congress is the only live organisation commanding respect and support of the Indian people."

Asked whether his position with regard to the Swarajya Party did not amount to a denial of the rights of association to certain persons or certain bodies of persons in the Congress, Mr. Gupta declared:—

"The Swarajya Party at Ranchi declared that their decisions would not be given effect to without the sanction of the A. I. C. C. When the matter came up for consideration before the executive of the All-India Congress Committee, viz., the Working Committee, they decided that there was no necessity of a separate organisation like the Swarajya Party, but the Congress itself should take up the work of the Council-entry and recommended to the All-India Congress Committee the formation of a Congress Parliamentary Board. The sponsors of the Swarajya Party accepted this decision of the Working Committee and the prominent members of the proposed executive of the Swarajya Party accepted office in the Congress Parliamentary Broad. Furthermore, they never brought up any motion or amendment of the continuance of Swarajya Party in view of the formation of the Congress Parliamentary Board. I, therrefore, do not see that there is any necessity or justification for the continuance of a Swarajya Party as an organisation, run parallel to or in co-operation or as a subordinate body to the Congress Parliamentary Board. I am afraid, the endeavour to continue either the name or any sort of organisation under the Swarajya Party may be open to the interpretation that some persons, who were prepared to form a Swarajya Party even though the Congress did not approve of it, may if they find that the programme laid down by the Congress Parliamentary Board and the discipline enforced by it may not be according to their liking, will then utilise an organisation like the Swarajya Party for furthering their own ends. Let me hope that no such contingency will arise nor such a thing will be tolerated. I do not consider that this would involve in any way a denial of the rights of persons to form themselves into any association for furthering any purpose when there is set up an organisation in which their purpose can be well served. The very fact that the sponsors of the Swarajya Party voted in favour of the resolution of the Working Committee in the A. I. C. C. for the Congress Parliamentary Board and that they accepted office in the Board clearly shows that they never felt the necessity of running a Swarajya Party organisation after the formation of the Congress Parliamentary Board.

Will Russia Join The League?

It is becoming increasingly definite that the U. S. S. R. will formally make her request for membership of the League. The "Times" expressing the official view, says that England will welcome the application, though she will take no definite initiative in the matter. The article further suggests that a possible motive for Russia is her desire to increase the friendliness of her relations with France, and consilidate her position against possible warfare with Germany and Japan. As both of these nations are not members, Russia's membership will prove of great assitance to her in her diplomatic conflicts. The main difficulty to Russia's entry is that the Soviet is not recognised by Holland or Switzerland, and other nations. Also Poland would probably refuse to be bound by her present Minorities Treaty if Russia, by her membership, became entitled to intervene on behalf of the Russian population in Poland.

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Ghatkopar Municipality To Float Rs. 1,00,000 Loan

Money To Be Spent On Construction Of New Market, Municipal Building And Roads

(From Our Correspondent).
GHATKOPAR, June 6.

The residents of Ghatkopar would be glad to learn that the local Municipality has resolved to float a loan of Rs. 1,00,000 with a view to carry out certain improvements in the town.

The following are some of the important items contemplated in the improvement proposals by the Municipality:—

A sum of Rs. 50,000 is intended to be expended towards the construction of roads in the town-planning scheme number two (on the north of the railway station).

Rs 25,000 would be set apart towards meeting expenditure for the construction of the Municipal building.

It is also proposed to construct a new market at a cost of Rs. 25,000.

The Municipality, it is stated, intends to repay the loan within a period of 40 years on payment of a reasonable interest to be fixed hereinafter.

It is understood that steps are being taken for undergoing usual formalities to secure the sanction of the Government.

A mention may be made here that for public amenities, the Municipality has carried out several improvements in the town during the last six years without incurring any debt.

The Municipal finances being very sound, it is expected that the loan, to be raised locally, will be subscribed within a short period.

H. O. H. FETE YIELDS Rs. 1,68,214

Committee And Contractors Fight Over Bills Of Rs. 22,200

A sum of Rs. 1,68,214 was shown to be the net income of the H. O. H. Fete and Exhibition, the report and accounts of which were adopted at a meeting of the H. O. H. Fete and Exhibition Committee, held in Bombay on Tuesday.

Dealing with the history of the Fete, the report states that the scheme for starting the Fete or an Exhibition or a combination of both in order to raise funds for the Bombay hospitals and at the same time to provide some healthy entertainment to the public, who might thus be induced to assist the scheme, had long been in the mind of the Hospital Maintenance Fund Committee. Four earlier attempts were made in this direction between the years 1931 and 1934 during the lifetime of the late Sir Rustom Vakil, the then Minister of Local Self-Government with the Government of Bombay. Ultimately the Esplanade Maidan Scheme took shape as the most practical and advantageous project.

Construction Work

The Committee was fortunate, the report adds, in securing a contract with Messrs. Pavri and Sons who agreed to make good the deficit in case half the net share of the proceeds of the Fete and Exhibition for the Committee did not reach the figure of Rs. 50,000. The contractors had carried out the constructional work to the Committee's satisfaction.

It was unfortunate however, the report observes, that at the eleventh hour the honorary auditors refused to audit the accounts of of the Fete on technical grounds. Arrangements had to be made at once for the appointment of other auditors in their place with a view to satisfying the public clamour for accounts of the Fete.

Bill Under Dispute

The balance sheet showed a credit balance of Rs. 1,68,214 with a note stating that a sum of Rs. 22,200 by way of bills is under dispute as to whose liability it is to pay them—the contractors or the Committee. The income of the Fete and Exhibition by way of gate money, donations and the amounts realised by the various sections of the Fete amounted to Rs. 2,36,003. Expenditure (including furniture, illuminations, a loss of Rs. 4,315 in the Palais De Dance and a sum of Rs. 12,452 to advertisements) amounted to Rs. 67,788, leaving a balance of net income of Rs. 1,68,214. The special donations received by Sir Jehangir Bomon-Behram for the Hospital Maintenance Fund Committee, which were paid to that Committee, amounted to Rs. 1,51,568.

SOLOMON'S GIFTS TO SHEBA

Tablets Of Mystery Under Sands Of Arabia

The French archaeological mission, which recently discovered the ruins of Ophir, capital city of the Queen of Sheba, has been disturbed by the retreat of the Yemen troops to the ancient site.

It is believed that the gifts which Solomon sent to Sheba are buried underneath the ruins.

There is a legend that he wrote her secret messages in cypher, which were decipherable only by the spirits of the dead, and the primitive Jews of Arabia, who live within flying distance of Sheba, still believe that the Tablets of Mystery and Death lie hidden under the sands.

ALLEGED MEMBERS OF GANG

Police Recover Revolver And Cartridges From Arrested Suspect

Three Mohammedans, alleged to be members of a gang of "damaged" characters, who were arrested on May 23 by the Palton Road Police, were placed before Mr Oscar H. Brown Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday and remanded into custody till June 20.

The police are stated to have recovered a revolver and six live cartridges from one Abdul Gafoor who is also believed to belong to this gang. Gafoor was arrested on June 3 at Frere Road.

The police were able to trace the owner of the revolver Mr Abdul Hussein Tayaballi who had lodged a complaint with the police about the theft of the revolver and six live cartridges from his residence at Cadell Road.

The accused are suspected to be involved in a house breaking case in which a sum of Rs. 293-4 was stolen.

BOMBAY AMATEUR ATHLETIC CLUB

Fourth Anniversary Celebrations

The Bombay Amateur Athletic Club celebrated its fourth anniversary at the Sorab Palamkote Hall, Parsi Colony, Dadar, on Sunday last at 5-30 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola, M.L.C., J.P., the Mayor of Bombay.

A large number of guests turned up at the gathering.

The Club presented a very attractive programme of musical and physical culture items, several of the numbers being very vigorously encored, and the artistes that deserve special mention were Master Janardhan of Prof. Deodhar's School of Indian Music, for his Tabla-Tarang, Mr. F. X. Gracias for his beautiful rendering of Dvorak's "Humoresque" on the Violin, Mr. Andrew Lobo for his vocal numbers, Mr. A. X. Lobo and others who made up the Hawaiian Quintte for their scintillating Hawaiian Music, and Prof. T.H. Sarkari, the well-known Physical Culturist for his splendid exhibition of muscle control.

CLUB'S ACTIVITIES.

Mr. David Abraham presented the report of the Club, on behalf of the Managing Committee. The Report contained a brief history of the Club and its working, and referred to the various successes of the members of the club in open athletic meetings, organised by institutions in Bombay and outside. The members of the club hold various challenge cups, such as the Buchanan Challenge Cup for the Western India 10-Miles Walking Championship; the Fanibanda Challenge Cup for 15-Miles Cycling and the B.A.A.C. Challenge Cup for Open 5 Miles Walking.

As regards the activities of the Club, the Report stated that the Club offered facilities for training in Physical Culture and outdoor athletics and organises two annual events, namely, the All-India 15 Miles Fast Cycling Race, and the Open 5 Miles Walking Race. The Club offers challenge cups for both these events, the Cup for the former being presented by Capt. Khan Bahadur Sorab R. Mody, the Patron of the Club and the latter being donated by the members of the Club.

NEED FOR GROUND.

The report further stressed the necessity of a ground for training purposes, and requested the Municipality to make adequate provision for the same. It also further stressed the necessity of a central organisation for controlling athletics in the city to be modelled after the Olympic organisations of other Provinces.

In the absence of Mrs. Rahimtoola, Miss Rahimtoola then distributed the prizes for the indoor physical exercises competition organised by the club for its members to the following members:—

1. David Abraham, 2. Jehanbux P. Barsivala, 3. Eugene Pais, 4. Jal B. Sahiar (consolation prize).

The President then addressed the gathering. He congratulated the Club on its splendid achievements, and wished the club all success in its future undertakings and forecast a brilliant future for the Club.

Then the remaining items on the programme were gone through, and after a vote of thanks from Mr. Dara B. Taraporewala, from Mr. Dara B. Taraporewala, the Hon. Gen. Secretary of the Club, the gathering terminated.

MONSOON CURRENT STILL WEAK

Rain Will Increase In Lower Burma

POONA, June 6.

The monsoon current is still weak. There has been nearly general thunderstorm and rain in Malabar and local rain in Lower Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, East Rajputana, West Central Provinces, and Mysore, while a few showers have occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, West United Provinces and South Hyderabad.

The temperature is above normal in Bombay Deccan and Central Provinces.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL

Port Blair one and half inches, Tavoy, Amherst, Diamond Island one, Mergui, Rangoon half, Mymensingh one and half, Dubri one, Hazaribagh half, Balasore quarter, Hoshangabad one, Pachmarhi half, Seoni, Agra quarter, Ajmer, Jaipur quarter, Mangalore, Mercara one, Cochin three-quarters, Bangalore, Trivandrum half, Calicut, Hanamkonda quarter.

FORECAST

Rainfall will increase in Lower Burma and thunderstorms will occur locally in Assam, Malabar, Mysore and South Deccan and at a few stations in Bihar and Orissa Bengal and Burma. Scattered dust or thunderstorms are also likely along and near Western Himalayas, United Provinces, East Rajputana and Central parts of country.—A. P.

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1928	3,00,000	3,00,000	3,88,375	37,42,315	6½%	16%	5 1|4: 1
1933	6,00,000	3,30,900	4,44,647	57,67,040	4 %	12%	9|11 : 1

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COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 6th June 1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—.006 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 86.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.7 degrees (3.1 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 82.7 degrees (3.6 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 69 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 103 miles.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10).3

Rainfall in 24 hours 00.0 inches

Total rainfall during the month 00.0 inches.

Total rainfall during year 00.4 inches

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 6TH JUNE 1934.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 88.9 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.02 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.80 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

FALL IN CITY'S MORTALITY

Small-Pox Causes 3 Attacks And 2 Deaths

The health returns of Bombay during the 22nd week of 1934, i.e. the week ending on 2nd inst. were as under:—

"The total mortality 468 was 9 less than the last week; the death rate registered was 21.0 on the Census population of 1931. The mortality for the 22nd week of 1933 was 460 and the death rate 20.6. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1929-1933 was 488 and the death rate 20.3.

Out of the total deaths, 129 were among infants under one year of age.

During the week, Smallpox caused 3 attacks and 2 deaths, Cholera caused no attack and 1 death. Plague was absent. The number of deaths from Typhoid was 6.

The number of live births registered during the week was 541 which compares favourably with that for the 22nd week of 1933 viz. 527 and also with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1929-1933) viz. 419".

TO THE MOON IN TWO DAYS

Professor Isidore Ray, director of the Lyons Astronomical Society, calculates that a rocket propelled by radium can be built, which will make it possible to complete the journey from the Earth to the Moon in 48 hours.

IN WOMAN'S DISGUISE

Pathan Thus Enters Chawl And Is Alleged To Have Stabbed Fellow-Countryman

A Pathan who disguised himself in a 'boorka' (Purdah cloak) to wreak his vengeance on another member of the community has been arrested by the Bhendi Bazaar Police.

It seems that the suspect had a grudge against a young Pathan named Amir Ali, who lives in a Bhendi Bazaar Chawl, and the latter fearing harm kept indoors.

He was taken by surprise however at midnight when his assailant entered the chawl disguised as a Muslim woman and is alleged to have stabbed him in the abdomen before he realised what was happening.

The police who were informed removed Amir Ali to the J. J. Hospital, and succeeded in arresting the disguised Pathan. The injured man is expected to recover from his wounds.

The motive for the assault is believed to be revenge, because the victim gave evidence in a court case against the suspect.

Racing Capacity Of Horses

Tests Carried Out By Carnegie Institute Scientist Yield Remarkable Formulae

Since 1923 Dr. Harry H. Laughlin of the Carnegie Institution of Washington has been trying to discover the mathematical rules by which nature transmits inborn racing capacity from one generation of thoroughbred horses to another. With the financial support of Walter J. Salmon, a distinguished horse breeder of Kentuccy, the finest library in the world on horses, racing and breeding has been assembed at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., and careful experiments in crossing fine horse strains have been made, writes Mr. Waldemar Kaempffert, the scientific correspondent of the "New York Times."

Out of this work has come a practical mathematical formula. It is not perfect, but it serves its purpose better than any yet devised, based as it is on the first-hand breeding and racing records of some 10,000 thoroughbreds. Ask such a question as "Just how good a race horse was the colt Man o' War?" and "Just how good a race horse was the filly Snowflake?" and Dr. Laughlin will give you a precise answer.

In the past the only points on which formula-discoverers could agree are that racing capacity is highly complex, that it tends to run in the family and that care and training bring it out. Unlike his predecessors, Dr. Laughlin collected his facts first and formulated his theory later.

RATING THE HORSES

It is not sufficient to rate a horse as "poor," "medium" or "superior." A definite figure is wanted which expresses racing capacity for sex, age, weight carried, distance and speed. The possible permutations and combinations of these factors run into the tens of thousands, but Dr. Laughlin patiently weeded out the preposterous ones and studied the rest.

Strange discoveries were made There is the "switchback effect," as he calls it. Put much weight on a horse and he will be slowed down, as everybody knows. Take weight off, and ito is equally true that he runs faster. But Dr. Laughlin has discovered that there is a limit to lightening the load. Whether it is because small jockeys are poorer riders than the average, or whether the horse needs some ballast, he does not know. But there is no denying the fact.

So with age. Colts improve inabsolute racing ability up to 3½ to 4 years and then decline. Geldings as a rule improve until about 5½ years and then slow down with age. You may not believe it, but a colt that carries about 113 pounds and sprints a distance of about three and half furlongs will be able to duplicate his performance at some later period even though he may be in a decline. In other words, his curve of general improving ability goes up and that of his general decline owes down. Below the peak there are points on both the up and down curves that match.

THE JOCKEY'S ABILITY

Riding sense or ability of the jockey is important. Here it would seem as if mathematics must fail. Dr Laughlin gets over the difficulty by selecting a horse's best races. The reason he gives is that "many things can cause a horse to run slower than capacity, but nothing can make him exceed capacity."

With a set of standards for any combination of sex, age, weight carried and distance, Dr. Laughlin has developed a formula which indicates quality of performance in precise terms. Don't ask for the formula here. It is long, and it needs explanation for which there is no space. It is given in the February and April issues of The Scientific Monthly, together with the method by which it was derived, the reasons for considering it with respect and much other information of scientific and practical value.

Quality of performance applies to a single race; racing capacity to the whole career of a horse. All of the actual races run by a horse must be taken into consideration to answer such a question as "Just how good a horse was Man o' War?" This comes down to a consideration of his ancestry and his relatives and thus to an evaluation of what Dr. Laughlin calls the "biological handicap." The mean quality of performance of the best races is taken. The biological handicap may run from zero to a maximum of 140. Men o' War's inborn racing capacity turns out to be 139 25, which makes him one of the greatest horses that ever ran.

To a breeder Dr. Laughlin's work is of immense value. Just what the race-track potenialities of a foal may be can now be determined before birth and even before dam and sire are mated. As a result Mr Salmon, at least, sees to it that there are no unpromising matings.

SPORT AND PSYCHOLOGY

Nervous Excitement Is One Of Nature's Useful Devices

The close link between sport and psychology was discussed by Mr. H. M. Abrahams, the famous runner, in an address at the annual meeting of the Institute of Medical Psychology in London. Mr. Abrahams is chairman of the finance committee of the Institute.

"I was once asked why, if I liked running, I always wished to get a race over as quickly as possible," he said, "That is one of life's little paradoxes; anyhow I must confess that I never really enjoyed intensive competition. Every race had its prelude of nervous anxiety and fear. If I had had even an elementary knowledge of psychology I should have been saved a lot of that suffering which is picturesquely called 'getting the wind up.'

"Not that reasonable nervous excitement is necessarily or appreciably harmful, for it may be a useful device on the part of Dame Nature. This tip may be of interest to those who just about now are beginning to take their annual plunge into the racing world. Colombo is said to have sweated horribly before the Two Thousand, but there is no need to worry.

"Actually the same condition is observable among young athletes, and it doesn't matter; but if nervous excitement reaches a point of excess it may be harmful, detracting from the actual performance and destroying any joy on the part of the performer.

"In the human equation and throughout the animal kingdom generally, there exists a desire to show off and a fear of failure. Sometimes the conflict between these two emotions causes a state of actual hysteria, but the whole trouble can be eliminated by correcting the athlete's attitude of mind."

"Attention to mental health is just as important as attention to physical health," Mr. Abrahams concluded. "In fact, it is impossible to separate the two. Most motor accidents are caused by bad driving rather than by mechanical defects in the car, and far more illness is due to personal maladjustment than to any inherent physical defect."

APPEAL TO FORM ALL-INDIA SOCIALIST PARTY

Maharashtra Workers Meet At Poona

(From A Correspondent)

POONA, June 6.

A meeting of the Socialist workers of Maharashtra was held at Poona on 3rd instant at Mr. N. V. Gadgil's place. Prominent workers from different parts of Maharashtra and members of the Young Socialist League, Poona, took part in the deliberations. In the beginning Mr. Bhuskute explained why Social'st workers should organise themselves with a view to give a definite lead to the country. Then Mr. Purushottamdas Trikamlas of the Bombay Congress Socialist Group who had specially come from Bombay for that purpose explained the programme of the Congress Socialist Group, and appealed to all to cooperate in the formation of the All-India Socialist Party.

A provisional committee was appointed for organisation of groups and drafting of the constitution. The following are the members of the Committee:—

R K Khadilkar (Poona), H R Mahajani (Belgaum), Dr. Antrolikar (Sholapur), S M Joshi (Poona) N G Gore (Poona), R V Limaye A S Patwardhan (Nagpur), V M Bhuskute (Bombay), A N Patil (Satara), Dr. R B Karnik (Poona) S V Vaishampayan (Satara) and D K Kunte (Kolaba).

S. M. Joshi was appointed the Convener of the commitee. The Drafting Committee consists of the following members, viz., R. K Khadilkar, V M Bhuskute, H R Mahajani, S M Joshi, R B Karnik, and N G Gore.

Mr. Khadilkar was appointed the Secretary of the Committee.

A resolution was also passed supporting the Textile General Strike and appealing for help to the strikers and their families.

COLOMBO'S PRICE STATIONARY

Umidwar & Windsor Lad Quoted At 15 To 2 In Final Call Over

LONDON, June 5.

The following is the final call over on the Derby:—

COLOMBO 13 to 8 against taken and offered.

UMIDWAR and WINDSOR LAD 15 to 2 taken and offered.

EASTON 100 to 9 taken and offered.

TIBERIUS and MEDIEVAL KNIGHT 25 to 1 taken and offered.

ADMIRAL DRAKE 28 to 1 taken and offered.

ALISHAH 30 to 1 taken and offered.

VALERIUS 33 to 1 offered.

BADRUDDIN 40 to 1.

BONDSMAN 45 to 1.

PRIMERO 55 to 1.

RATHMORE 66 to 1 taken and offered.

PATRIOT KING 66 to 1 offered.

ON TOP 80 to 1 taken and offered.

BARON MUNCHAUSEN 100 to 1 offered and 125 to 1 taken.

HORNSEY RISE, PRIDE OF CHILTERNS 150 to 1.

FLEETFOOT 200 to 1 taken and offered.—Reuter's Special.

BARBER SCORES 248 FOR YORKSHIRE

Leicester Defeat Glamorgan By 10 Wickets

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 5.

The following are the results of the first class cricket matches which began on Saturday:—

Leicestershire vs. Glamorgan:—Leicester won by 10 wickets. Glamorgan 218 and 201 (Smith 5 for 87; Geary 4 for 46). Leicester 327 and 93 for nil.

Yorkshire vs. Kent:—Kent won on the first inings. Yorkshire 234 and 425 for 2 declared (Barber 248; Hutton 70; Davidson not out 78.) Kent 382 and 42 for nil).

Notts vs. Derby.—Derby won by 28 runs. Derby 263 and 135 (Voce 7 for 53). Notts 203 and 167 (Townsend 7 for 47).

Warwickshire vs. Sussex:—Sussex won on the first innings. Warwick 219 and 313 for 2 (Crown 50; Bates 74; Kilner not out 153). Sussex 474 for 7 declared.

Worcestershire vs. Northants:—Northants won on the first innings. Northants 388 and 253 for 6 declared (Bakewell 76; Howarth 5 for 66). Worcester 363 (Mathews 5 for 70 and 52 for nil).

WOODFULL & BROWN SET UP NEW RECORD

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

MANCHESTER, June 5.

Woodfull and Brown established a new second-wicket record for the Australians in England, their 281 beating the 276 put on by Bardsley and Macartney at Leicester in 1921.

WYATT HOPES TO PLAY IN TEST

LONDON, June 5.

X-ray examination revealed a slight fracture across the top bone of Wyatt's thumb which was injured yesterday. Wyatt thinks he will be able to play the Test. Selector are, therefore, waiting until Thursday before definitely coming to a decision in the matter.—Reuter.

Voce Captures 5 Wickets For 20 Runs

LONDON, June 5.

Barber played an aggressive game in his stay of 5 hours and 25 minutes.

He made the highest score of his career. Driving powerfully on both sides of the wicket, he hit two 6's and twentynine 4's. With Hutton he put on 267 in 255 minutes for the first wicket.

Voce reverted to his old time slow leg breaks, and took 5 wickets for 20 runs to-day. O'Connor was batting for 265 minutes and hit two 6's and thirtythree 4's. —Reuter's Special.

Indian Team Greeted

DURBAN, June 6.

The Indian Football Team has arrived here, and was welcomed by a crowd of 600 Indians.

Mr. A. Christopher, on behalf of the South African Football Association greeted the team, and hoped they will be the forerunners in the long series of tours.—Reuter's Special.

Personnel Of British Team

LONDON, June 6.

The British 'Wightman' Cup players against the American 'Wimbledon' on June 15 and 16 are:—Mrs. Godfree, Miss Dearman, Miss Lyle, Miss Nuthall, Miss Round and Miss Scriven.—Reuter's Special.

WAR ON BEGGARS IN SIMLA

Police Ordered To Tackle Problem In Earnest

SIMLA, June 5.

Simla has decided to tackle the beggar problem with a firm hand and as a result the police obtained conviction against and ejected from the station seven able-bodied beggars. It is understood that the police have been ordered to deal with this matter thoroughly.

The seven beggars who were charged were not disabled by any infirmity. It was stated in evidence against one of them that he had in his possession money order receipts for Rs. 100 which, it was alleged, he had remitted this season.—A. P.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR HARIJAN BOYS

Tamil Nad Sewak Sangh's Decisions

TRICHINOPOLY, June 4.

At a meeting of the Provincial Board of the Tamil Nadu Harijan Sewak Sangh held yesterday, Dr. Rajan presiding, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar was re-elected as a member of the Board.

Scholarships of Rs. 6 each for the education of half a dozen Harijan boys were granted to the Khadi Ashram, Kallakurichi, on condition that they should be trained in carpentry, shoe-making and weaving.

The Board sanctioned several other scholarships and resolved to send five boys at an expenditure of Rs. 10 each to be trained at the Handicraft Institute, Karachi.

A supervisor of Schools on Rs. 100 (including allowance) was appointed.

The Board recorded with satisfaction the order of the Government permitting Local Bodies to admit Harijan pupils and expressed the hope that these local bodies would take full advantage of the permission.—A. P.

HARIJAN SEVA SANGH SECRETARY BEATEN

Incident In A Baroda Village

(From A Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, June 5.

Mr. Parixitlal Mazmudar, Secretary of the Gujarat Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, went to Naroli (Nani) in Navsari District on the 2nd instant, to inspect the construction of the Harijan well at the place. On his way to Naroli, he stopped at a public water "Parab", and took water. Then he went direct to the Harijan Moholla. It was reported to the local police constable that a Harijan had polluted the public "Parab". On this supposed offence, Mr. Parixitlal was taken to the Thana, and without accepting any explanation from him, he was given blows with stick and shoes on his right shoulder and right thigh, and on his back. At Mr. Parixitlal's protest at this illegality he was abused and asked to wait in the sun till the Police Patel was on the spot, but as the Patel did not turn up he was taken to the Patel's place, the Patel understood the situation, and he allowed Mr. Parixitlal to go, after noting down his name and address.

It should be noted that Mr. Parixitlal belongs to the Kayastha community of Surat and he is a graduate of the Gujarat Vidyapith. It should be realised that this is a case of serious miscarriage of duty on the part of the police constable, and the pity is that the incident has happened in Baroda State, which is pioneer Hindu State regarding the removal of untouchability.

PLANTER DETAINED IN CUSTODY

Inquiries Into His Missing Revolver

CHITTAGONG, June 5.

Mr. Hunt Ross, a Eurapean tea planter living about thirty miles from Chittagong recently arrested on a charge of negligent loss of his revolver from his trunk during journey from Datmara to Sylhet, was produced before the Court to-day and remanded till June 11 pending investigation.—A P.

STOLEN REVOLVER FOUND

MIDNAPORE, (By Mail.)

Some time ago, a revolver was reported to have been stolen from the house of one Subedar of the Additional Police Force in Midnapore. The revolver has been recently recovered by Mr. Ali Asgar, S. I. from one Pathan constable of the Additional Police Force. The latter has been arrested and sent up for trial.—United Press.

Congress Will Not Denounce Mahatma

His Leadership Is Far Too Highly Prized By Nation To Be Bartered Away Says C. R.

NEW DELHI, June 5.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar in a statement to the "Associated Press" says:—

"Though the tardiness of the Government in removing the ban on the Congress Organisations was bad enough, we were prepared for it, for the suspension of the Civil Resistance Campaign was not the result of any settlement between the Government and the Congress. But the "Associated Press" message from Simla that has appeared in this morning's papers makes matters worse.

The "Associated Press" is usually not ill-informed about Government's intentions. I do hope the forecast it has made on this occasion is not based on any accurate information.

The Policy adumberated in the message is one that would give opportunities to every provincial and District Official to find an excuse, good or bad, to interfere in the constructive work of the Congress and in the work of the Parliamentary Party of the Congress, in the area under his command. This does not spell any good either for the Government or for the progress of Freedom.

WILL DO NO GOOD.

It will certainly not improve the political situation. It may sound like a paradox but it is not improbable that the officials may even have been disappointed at the Congress suspending its campaign. Often if not always the appetite grows on what it feeds on. Has the Government changed its mind, since Sir Harry Haig spoke on their behalf in the Assembly? Do they now not want Congress to denounce civil resistance and its author in order that it may be free to take part in elections to the Assembly without hindrance on the part of the officials and in the same unhampered manner in which political parties in free and civilised democracies are permitted to do?

All that one can say is that the Congress will never consent to do it. To raise objections on the ground that though Congress had directed all its organisations to suspend the campaign and has withdrawn the right of even individual Congressmen to offer civil resistance, it has not taken away Mahatma Gandhi's freedom in this respect, is tantamount to asking India to give up Gandhiji and denounce him.

MESS OF POTTAGE.

So long as Gandhiji is alive, he is inseparable from his theories of life and citizenship. His services to the nation and his leadership are far too highly prized by us all for being exchanged for a mess of pottage. India will not denounce him to secure freedom from official interference in the organization of the election campaign, even if all the seats in the Assembly were previously assured in return.

If the mind of the Government of India is truly reflected in the "Associated Press message, it will be a heavy blow to non-violence and set the clock back.

LOW PRICE OF RICE IN INDIA

Sub-Committee Discusses Question In Detail

SIMLA, June 5.

The question of the low price of rice in India was discussed the whole of to-day by the Sub-Committee of the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, which is reviewing in detail the agenda for the Crop Planning Conference that opens on the 8th instant.

The problem is said to have been discussed in all its aspects and it is understood that Mr. Burt, Agricultural Expert with the Government of India, moved a proposition suggesting to the local Governments concerned the extreme desirability of not encouraging increase in area of rice cultivation.

The opposition is said to have been voiced vehemently by the Burma Government's representative (Mr. Mackerall, Director of Agriculture), as well as by some other provincial Governments' representatives on the Board.

But the proposition was carried, it is believed, by a very narrow margin of votes, those voting for it being mainly officers at the headquarters of the Government of India.—A. P.

DISCHARGED MEN RE-ARRESTED

MIDNAPUR, June 6.

Sixteen accused persons were produced before the Additional District Magistrate to-day in connection with the Carbetta Conspiracy case of whom Haragobinda De and Debendra Mudili were discharged for want of evidence.

Petitions for bail on behalf of Susil Kummar Roy, Phani Bhusan Adhikari, Abani Bhusan Chatterjee, Satinath Ghosal, Sankar Chand Roy and Probodh Chandra Chakkravarty were moved and rejected.

The case is adjourned to the June 16 when the charge-sheet is expected to be submitted.

The two accused who were discharged were subsequently arrested under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.—United Press.

CASHIER GETS TWO YEARS' R. I.

RANGOON, June 5.

The Western Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Rangoon, sentenced to-day Mr. L. B. Murray, a Madrasee Christian, a former exchange cashier and clerk in Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Rangoon Branch, to two years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300, or in default further six months imprisonment, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 14,874 of the Company's money.

The offence was committed some time between May last year and February 1934.—A. P.

BENGALI CHARGED UNDER ARMS ACT

Accused Says Revolver Was Planted On Him

CALCUTTA, June 5.

Charges under the Arms Act were framed to-day against Bhuban Chandra Maiti of Mionapore by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, sitting with special powers, under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act in connection with the possession of a five chambered revolver and 14 live cartridges. The prosecution alleged that Maiti was arrested when about to mount a bicycle, and a revolver and cartridges was found in his possession.

Arms expert giving evidence stated that the revolver was of Belgian manufacture and was in working order. Its import and sale were not traceable.

Maiti pleaded not guilty and contended that the articles were planted on him by the informer in the case.—A. P.

4 O'Clock MATINE SHOW
Every Day
ASTOUNDING SIGHTS—SENSATIONAL THRILLS
Hitherto Unwitnessed By Any Man
"DEVIL TIGER"
"DEVIL TIGER"
REAL! GENUINE!
ACTUAL SIGHTS & SOUNDS
Starring
MARION BURNS
KANE RICHMOND
AH LEE
A FOX ROYAL MASTERPIECE
AT ROXY
TO-NIGHT: 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

A CORRECTION

The advertisement which appeared in the "Chronicle" of the 1st instant and "Sentinel" of the 31st ultimo under heading The Post Graduate Medical College, Homoeopathic, Dadar, Bombay, should read All Cures "Without Operation'" by Dr. Lall, Ph.D.Sc. (U.S.A.), and Dr. (Mrs.) Lall Homoeopaths.

SOCIALIST PARTY FOR U. P.

Efforts To Form District Organisations

BENARES, June 6.

Efforts to organise the U. P. Provincial Socialist Party are being made.

It is understood that a circular letter over the signatures of Messrs. Narendra Deva, who presided at the Indian Socialist Party Conference at Patna, Sampurnanand, President of the Benares Socialist Party, Venkatesh Narain Tewari and Sardar Narbada Prasad Singh of Allahabad and Malik Singh is being issued to prominent Socialists in the various districts of the United Provinces, asking them to take immediate steps to organise district Socialist parties, which will appoint representatives for the Provincial Socialist Party.

Indications show that the majority of the U.P. delegates attending the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress at Bombay, will be Socialists.—A.P.

Intense Heat In Delhi

NEW DELHI, June 6.

Delhi is experiencing intense heat, several cases of sunstroke being reported.

Yesterday one policeman on duty near Kharibaoli drooped down.—(United Press).

"Wanted" Man Arrested And Bailed Out

CALCUTTA, June 6.

A proclaimed offender for whose arrest a reward of Rs. 50 was offered was recently arrested at Calcutta on a charge of alleged criminal breach of trust in respect of a certain amount of money from the Agricultural Loan Fund.

It is reported that the accused proceeded on leave during the last Pujah holidays and never rejoined duty.

The accused has been released on bail.—A.P.

PARSI GIRL GETS DAMAGES

Breach Of Promise To Marry

Mr. Justice Rangnekar, sitting as a vacation Judge on the Original Side of the High Court on Tuesday, heard the suit filed by Roshan Nanabhai Patel, a young Parsi girl, against Naval Jehangirji B. Sanjana, claiming Rs. 10,000 as damages and Rs. 850 as expenses she had incurred in contemplation of marriage.

Mr. Homi D. Banaji, Advocate, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Purshotam Tricumdas for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that in November 1930 when she was staying with her sister at Dadar Parsi Colony, she and the defendant agreed to marry each other. Subsequently they together purchased furniture, clothes, utensils, and other articles necessary for setting up a separate household, for which all expenses were paid by the plaintiff. In the meanwhile, the defendant, who was serving in one of the mills in Bombay, lost his job. The marriage was fixed on 18th December, 1933, and the necessary ceremonies to be performed four days before the marriage were gone through, for which the plaintiff paid the expenses. On the 16th December, i.e. two days before the marriage, the plaintiff was informed by the defendant that he had changed his mind and that he did not want to marry her. As a result of this, the plaintiff was put to great hardship and mental worry, and had suffered in health.

On behalf of the defendant it was stated that when the friendship between him and the girl started, he was merely a boy of 18. He was induced to agree to this foolish marriage, which he decided to break off when he was without adequate means of his own to support his wife.

In course of arguments, counsel for the defendant contended that he should not be ordered to pay anything beyond the expenses incurred by the girl.

After hearing the girl's evidence and counsel's arguments, his Lordship passed a decree for Rs. 1,500 by way of damages, and Rs. 850 for expenses.

Facilities To Harijans

CAWNPORE, June 6.

The Cawnpore Municipality has decided to provide parks in the locality occupied by Harijans as also free lighting, school and play grounds.—A.P.

Wyatt May Not Play Test

LONDON, June 6.

Mr Wyatt interviewed said that finger showed slight improvement and pain lessened considerably but it is very dobtful whether he will be able to play the Test. He is having further medical advice later in the day.—Reuter's Special.

CAWNPORE, June 6.

A report has been received here of another dacoity committed in village Raspore by eight persons, who looted a house, but a Zemindar saved the situation by firing shots, whereupon the dacoits fled. —A.P.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Vad 10, 1990
Muslim: Safar 24, 1353
Parsi: Deh 4, 1303
Sunrise: 6h 1m
Sunset: 7h 14m
High Water: 8-37 20-15
Low Water: 1-03, 13-21

S S. "Chitral" with English Mails of May 24, due in Bombay at 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 9.

S.S. "Mongolia" with Homeward mails sails at 1 p.m

MONDAY, June 11.

Results of B. A. Examination, University Building, 3 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 12.

Improvements Committee, Municipal Hall, 4-10 p.m.

JAMIAT SHUBBAN AL-MUSLIMEEN

Under the auspices of Jamiat Shubban al-Muslimeen, a meeting will be held, to-day (Thursday) at 9-30 p.m., at Jamiat's Hall, when Mr. H. A. M. Mitha will give a friendly talk on "The past, present, and future of the Muslims" in Gujarati.

M. RAHIMTULLA DISPENSARY

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ended 2nd instant was 286 of these 181 were males and 105 females.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Penang, and Japan per s.s. "Keifuku Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1-30 p.m. on Thursday the 7th instant.

READING ROOM AND LIBRARY

In the Khoja Shia Isna Ashri Volunteer Corps Free Reading Room and Library, during the month of May 1934, 1814 persons took advantage of the Free Reading Room, and 237 books were issued from the Library.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION

Under the auspices of the Federation, Mr. R. D. Karmarkar, will lecture in English at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. on "Handwriting and Character Sketch."

HINDU EDUCATION FUND, BOMBAY

The Hindu students wishing to go abroad for study for the Civil Service Examination or any industrial subject and in need of loan may apply before the 30th of June, 1934, to Mr. J. R. Gharpure, Hon. Secretary, Angrewadi, Girgaum, Bombay, 4.

BHAWSAR KSHATRIYA CONFERENCE

A local correspondent writes:—

"At the 10th Conference of the All-India Bhawsar Kshatriya held recently in Bombay, an annual report of the All-India Bhawsar Kshitriya Sangh was distributed to delegates who were present at that time. I receive one copy In my opinion, it is not a report but merely a booklet of mutual praises. Secondly there are no signatures of the auditors and treasurers on the Balance Sheet. According to the usual system prevailing, each report whether annual or half yearly, when reported before members, must bear the signatures of the auditors and treasurers, whereas here it has been quite the reverse.

"Will the Sangh authorities explain the reason why the balance sheet has not been signed by the auditors and treasurers?"

FIRE IN BHANDARI STREET

A hop situated in Bhandari Street, Koliwada, Mandvi, and owned by a Khoja named, Dharsi caught fire on Wednesday afternoon at about 1-30 p.m. The shop contained tns of kerosine and vegetable oil.

One Bhayya servant of the shop was injured, his right leg and hand being burnt slightly. Fire engines from Bhuleshwar, Wadi Bunder and Babula Tank came to the scene soon and immediately the fire was brought under control. The injured Bhayya was removed to the G. T. Hospital.

The loss is estimated to be Rs. 500. The shop is covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is not yet known.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Queen Christina" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Devil Tiger" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"The Most Dangerous Game" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CARLTON—"Reunion in Vienna", Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"Sitting Pretty" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m

WELLINGTON—"Sorrell and Son" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Gunsundari" time as usual.

MINERVA—"Bengali Chandidas" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Educated Wife" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

PALACE—"Eskimo" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EDWARD—"Get that Girl" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

KOHINOOR—"Bird of Paradise" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m

SUPER-TALKIE—"Bag-e-Meeser" Time as usual.

EXCELSIOR—"The Mad Genius" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Commercial Bulletin. 12-0 noon. Indian Selected Hour. 1-0 p.m. Bombay Market: Available Opening Rates. European Lunch Time Music. 5-0 p.m Talk By Miss Bachubai Wagle on "Saints-true and false" (In Marathi). 5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from the Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. "Worlds Away". A family Chronicle from 1812 to 1934. 7-30 p.m. Safety First Talk. "The Motorist and Manslaughter". 8-0 p.m. Commercial Bulletin. 8-45 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin in English and Hindi. 9-10 p.m. Recitation of Holy Koran. 9-20 p.m. Hirabai Barodeker, (In Light Music) accompanied by Majid Khan—Sarangi. 11-0 p.m. Close Down.

Empire Broadcasting

6-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Tom. News Bulletin.
6-30 p.m. Evensong, relayed from Westminster Abbey, London.
7-15 p.m. Oxford: a programme arranged with the co-operation of the Oxford Society illustrating aspects of life in the University City of Oxford.
7-55 p.m. Scottish Studio Orchestra.
8-45 p.m. Jingling Johnnie, a play in six scenes.
9-30 p.m. News Bulletin.
9-45 p.m. Instrumental recital.

B. B. & C. I. RY. PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCE

A local correspondent writes:—

"In February last, I had correspondence with the District Traffic Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Ry. at Grant Road, requesting him to throw open the Collapsible gate on the island platform at Churchgate Station, when there was rush of passengers in the mornings between 9-0 and 10-30 a. m and he received a reply to the effect that the gate was opened when there was rush. Since then the gate was being regularly opened to the great relief of passengers, but I find that the said gate remains entirely closed for the last three weeks. He took the matter up with the District Traffic Superintendent again, and he simply referred him to his previous letter, apparently without issuing any instructions to the Stationmaster at Churchgate Station.

Passengers who have to attend to their duties in time and sign muster-rolls at their offices have to undergo a lot of trouble by receiving pushes here and there, before they can come out of turn-stiles. Every morning, trains from 7 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. are overcrowded. He hopes the General Traffic Manager will look to the comforts of the passengers by issuing instructions to throw open the gate without further delay.

Mill Worker Jailed For Assaulting Clerk

Govind Manaji, a mill-worker was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months on a charge of assaulting a clerk in the Swan Mills on May. 10, and thus having committed an offence under Section 323 I.P. C., read with Section 7 of the Cr. L. A. Act.

JAIL BIRD GETS 18 MONTHS' R. I.

Pleads Guilty To Charge Of Defying Police Chief's Order

The accused admits of ten previous convictions for theft, robbery, etc., and is undoubtedly a dangerous type of man," observed Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court, in convicting and sentencing Abdul Gani Walli Mohammad *alias* Lallumian Alli Gani Zal Amin Abdul Gani, a notorious character, a deportee, to rigorous imprisonment for a period of eighteen months, on Wednesday.

The accused who hails from Ajmer was deported in July, 1932 and was prohibited from entering into Bombay without a written order from the Commissioner of Police for a period of 2 years.

The accused had persistently defied the Commisseioner's order and thrice found his way into the city. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment on the first occasion and to ten months rigorous imprisonment on the second. Soon after his release after second conviction he returned to Bombay and was traced to a room and was surprised by the police while sleeping. A dagger was found in his possession.

Accused pleaded guilty and stated that as he had no other place to go, he had to return to Bombay.

Dhrangadhra State Peoples Conference

A public meeting of the residents of Dhrangadhra was held on 3rd instant, in Dhrangadhra Prajakiya Mahamandal Office Sankdi Sheri, Ahmedabad, under the presidentship of Kasalchand Manordas, for appointing a Reception Committee for the 1st session of Dhrangadhra State Peoples' Conference, when the following members among others for the Reception Committee were appointed:—

President Reception Committee: Shri Mohanlal Pitambardas Sanghavi.
Vice-President Reception Committee: Shri Umiyashankar Motiram Raval.
Vice-President Reception Committee: Shri Dahyalal Oghaddas Daftri.
Vice-President Reception Committee: Shri Sukhlal Ramjibhai.
Vice-President Reception Committee. Shri Vinayakraibhai.
General Secretary: Shri Kasalchand Manordas.
Joint Secretary: Shri Dalpatram Jagannath Mehta.

Out of the Publicity Committee, Finance Committee, and Refreshment Committee have also been selected.

Dhrangadhra Praja Mandals (Bombay's) Working Committee was authorised to advertise the Conference and to collect funds for the same and to do other incidental work.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9 00
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Poona Mail	11 40
Punjab Mail	13 15
Nagpur Express	14 40
Poona Fast Passenger	16 00
Poona Express	19 10
Allahabad Express	20 45
	Departures.
Allahabad Express	7 15
Poona Express	8 00
Poona Fast Passenger	12 00
Madras Express	13 45
Poona Mail	15 30
Punjab Mail	16 05
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 15
Nagpur Express	21 30
Madras Mail	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger trains Arrivals at Bombay Central.

	H.M.
No. 8 Up Passenger	5 50
No. 20 Up Delhi Express	6 15
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6 45
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7 50
*No. 4 Up Frontier Mail	8 55
No. 12 Up Passenger	14 50
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6 Up Passenger	20 55

Departures from Bombay Central.

	H.M.
No. 15 Down Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9 Down Passenger	8 55
No. 11 Down Passenger	13 35
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3 Down Frontier Mail	21 15
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21 30
No. 19 Down Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7 Down Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

*On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe 9 05

MARINE LINES STATION

"A Passenger" writes:—

The urgent need is felt of providing a direct entrance from the west to the to the down platform of the Marine Lines station.

At present, one has to cross the railway line twice once over the station bridge, and again at the Princess Street level-crossing or by the Marine Street junction bridge, before one can get to the sea-wall from the down platform of the station and "vice versa". This means delay, loss of valuable time, and congestion of traffic.

The need for a direct connection between the station and the western side is all the more pressing because of the number of persons inconvenienced for the want of it. The sea-wall is a popular resort, as can be seen from the regular chain of people lining it. Most of the gymkhanas are located in its vicinity and the open grounds are crowded in the evening by children and babies in arms. To many of these, who have to return home by the down trains, the lack of a direct entrance on the west is very irritating. Probably, no other station eauses such an inconvenience to the travelling public.

Nor is the remedy an expensive proposition. All that is needed is the removal of one or two railings near the bottom of the station bridge on the west and an extension of the stairs down to the ground. This will serve also another purpose, in that it will act as one more link between the seaside, and the Queen's Road.

Will the Railway authorities concerned sympathetically consider and act upon the above suggestion?"

CONFUSION OF COURTS

Mr. Fazul Khairaz Hurries From One To Another On Urgent Application

Before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Mr. F. G. R. Khairaz, Bar-at-Law, on behalf of the Apollo Furnishing Co., filed a complaint against C. J. C. Schitz, a Russian, for alleged criminal breach of trust in respect of certain furniture valued at Rs. 1,000, in which the Company had let to Mr. Schmitz under a hire agreement.

In presenting the information, Mr. Khairaz said that he had tried to obtain process from the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday; but had been referred to the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaon, on the ground that since the Company was carrying on business at No. 1, Queens Road, that was the proper court.

Mr. Khairaz said that he had then called the attention of the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate to the fact that, since the furniture was delivered to Mr. Schmitz at the Company's offices then situate at 75, Apollo Street, Fort, the proper Court was the Esplanade Police Court and he apprehended that the Magistrate at Girgaon would refuse to take cognizance of the complaint on that ground. The learned Chief Presidency Magistrate, however, directed him to present the information at that Court.

Mr. Khairaz continued that he complied with the directions of the C.P.M., but the learned Presidency Magistrate at Girgaon said that the proper Court was the Esplanade since the property was entrusted to the accused within the jurisdiction of that Court. He could not wait until to-morrow to re-present the information before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, as it was an urgent matter, and asked Mr. Brown to issue immediate process against the accused and a search warrant for the production of the furniture.

Mr. Brown: I won't issue a search warrant but I will give you a summons.

Mr. Khairaz: Will Your Worship be pleased then to make it an immediate summons and an immediate summons to produce?

The Magistrate issued process accordingly.

THE SWADESHI MUSEUM

Prominent Persons Visit

During the month of May we have been able to secure more than 750 signatures out of the total number of persons that visited this Museum.

Besides this, the members of the Brahma Kshatriya Mahila Samaj, Bombay, were pleased to arrange for a visit to this Museum in a body in answer to our invitation sent to them. So much were they impressed by the whole show that they expressed their intention to pay a visit once again in a larger number in company of their friends and relatives. The following were the prominent persons among the visitors during the month under review:—Sjt. Jamshedji Nasarvanji, Mehta, Mayor, Karachi Municipality, Sardar Jamiatsingji, Sjt Abidally, Miss Raihana Tyabjee (Baroda Camp), Sjt. S. Wood, Sjt. Priz Hisl of Messrs The Jasco Chemical and Allied Industries Co., Sjt. Narain Visanji Thakkar, Gurjar Granthkar, Sjt. Gokuldas Dwarkadas Talati (Bapu) of Nadiad, Sjt. N. B. Lokhande, President, Bhavsar Yuvak Parishad 2nd Session, Bombay, and Sjt. Dharsee Javerchand Hirani.

NEW EXHIBITS

Celluloid articles such as combs, mirrors, soap cases, powder boxes, "Laxmi" tooth brushes etc., of the Jessore Combs and Celluloid Works, toilet of the Lily Chemical Works, biscuits of the Lily Biscuits Co., medicines of Messrs. A. Amin & Co., and peppermints of the Parle Products Mfg. Co., as well as of the Western India Confectionery Co., during the month have contributed towards the further expansion of the Museum.

All are earnestly requested to pay a visit to this ever growing exhibition from 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. (S. T.). A visit is worth the time. Swadeshi directory containing the information as to where and what Swadeshi articles are now available will be given free.

PUZZLE FOR BOMBAY POLICE

Murder Case Accused On Hunger Strike For 23 Days Committed To Sessions

A thin haggard-looking man almost naked but for a scanty dustridden cloth round his loins, has proved a puzzle to the Bombay Police and the Byculla Jail authorities.

He is charged with having committed murder in company of another man, at Dharavi on April 3, 1934, the victim being a leather merchant, before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court.

Dhondiba Santoo Shinde, the accused has been on hunger-strike for the last 23 days for unknown reasons and all efforts to induce him to give it up or to feed him forcibly have so far proved futile.

Since the condition of his health was found to be unsatisfactory, he was offered bail, but he did not avail of it as no one was forthcoming to stand surety for him.

STORY OF THE ARREST.

It was alleged that on Tuesday, April 3, one Swami Yellappa, a Hindu Leather Merchant while on his way to the fish market at Dharavi, was noticed by Keroo Mukund, the other accused, who drew the attention of Dhondiba Santoo. The latter rushed at Swami (the deceased) whipped out a knife and stabbed him.

Swami succumbed in the K. E. M. Hospital, a few hours later.

Keroo was immediately taken into police custody while Santoo was arrested two days later as a result of enquiries by the C. I. D., and the Mahim Police.

CHARGE SHEET FILED.

The Police filed a charge-sheet on April 27 against the accused. As the trial was proceeding on, it is stated that on May 13, the accused took it into his head to go on a hunger-strike.

When questioned as to what causes led him to this surprising course, the accused is stated to have said, he had decided no to touch food until he had performed a puja of God Siva whom he claimed as his patron deity! Further, the accused had decided not to perform this puja until after the result of his trial w. known.

He was by this time in the custody of the Byculla Jail, and four days later his condition grew worse.

Subsequently he was placed under observation of the Police Surgeon.

After 6 days of close watch over the accused the Police Surgeon was satisfied that the accused was quite normal and not insane. He was therefore brought back to the Byculla Jail and was forcibly fed.

But by strange muscular contortions, the accused successfully managed to throw out the food without assimilating even a little. Forcible feeding was repeated a second time and by the strange process again the accused threw out all the food.

CONDITION WORSE

His condition became worse and on May 29 the Magistrate passed an order releasing him on a bail of Rs. 500 under Rule 640 of the Jail Manual. But the accused was too poor to furnish any bail and no one was willing to stand surety for him.

The Magistrate had to conduct the case in the Byculla Jail last Saturday, as the accused was not in a position to be taken out

He has thus proved a puzzle to the authorities and so far no way has been found to feed him or bring home to him the futility of his action.

The Magistrate concluded the trial on Wednesday and committed him to take his trial at the ensuing High Court Sessions which will commence on July 4.

The accused is undefended.

SWADESHI MARKET THEFT CASE

Complaint Against Secretary And Inspector Of Market Dismissed

The charge of theft brought against the Secretary and an Inspector of the Swadeshi Market Committee by a stall-holder in the Market, was dismissed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Wednesday.

In this case Vallabhdas Ramji, a stall-holder in the Swadeshi Market Morarji Goculdas Market, Kalbadevi Road, had filed a complaint, charging Mr. Dhirubhai C. Desai, Secretary, Swadeshi Market Committee and the Inspector, Purshotam Govindji, with theft in respect of 14 pieces of silk cloth and six saris. The Magistrate had issued a Notice, which came up for hearing on Wednesday.

IN SWADESHI MARKET.

Mr. C.N. Kanuga for the respondents said that in March 1931, the Swadeshi Market was organised with a view to strengthening the Swadeshi Movement and preventing the merchants from practising a fraud on the public, who wanted to purchase exclusively Swadeshi goods. The stalls in the Market were rented out to such merchants as gave an undertaking to deal in genuine Indian manufactured piecegoods. In April, 1932, all the stallkeepers in the Market, including the complainant, bound themselves in writing to submit to surprise visits by the Market Inspector and to the seizure of goods of doubtful origin.

SURPRISE VISIT SEQUEL.

On April 7 last, Mr. Kanuga continued, the Inspector visited the shop of the complainant and removed 14 pieces of silk and six silk saris, which, he considered to be of doubtful origin, to be shown to the members of the Inspection Committee of the Swadeshi Market. On further examination, however, these goods were found to be genuine Indian manufactured products and the Secretary, therefore, first asked and later wrote to the complainant to remove the goods from the office of the Committee. The complainant had failed to do so. The complainant has now been ejected from the shop as he had failed to pay five or six months' rent.

Mr. Kanuga told the Magistrate that the goods were in Court and the complainant was welcome to remove the goods.

COMPLAINT DISMISSED.

The Magistrate asked the complainant if he would take back the goods. The complainant refused to do so. The Magistrate, thereupon, dismissed the complaint and discharged the notice.

Mr. C.N. Kanuga appeared for the respondents. The complaint was not represented.

WARNING TO "SENTINEL" EDITOR

"This is a plain warning to you Mr. Horniman. Unless you stop your campaign against Satta gambling you will meet with dire consequences. What those consequences will be you will soon come to know. At present be warned that this campaign will not be tolerated and steps will be taken to remove you from my way if you persist."

(The above is one of several threatening letters received by Mr. Horniman during the past week. There is, of course, no address or signature to the letter which is typed on a Remington machine. It was quietly dropped in the office letter box on Wednesday.)

Phone—41561.

PATHE

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with GINGER ROGERS

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THE JUNGLE *made her a Woman!*

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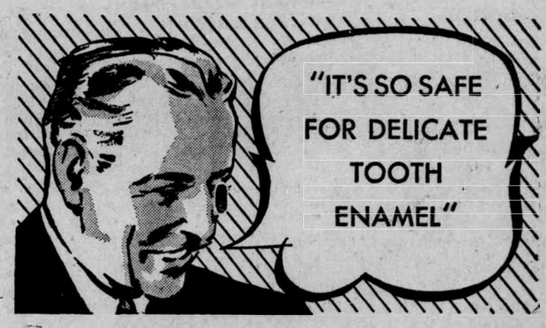

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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1934

A MISSED OPPORTUNITY

Seldom, if ever, in the history of British connection with India, have the British Government dealt with the latter, when the occasion demanded, with imagination and vision—with the result that splendid opportunities of cementing the bond between the two countries have presented themselves only to be thoughtlessly missed. The historic statement of Gandhiji and the Patna decision of the All-India Congress Committee endorsing it offered to Britain and her agents here a last opportunity of winning back the willing co-operation of India—in fact India, through her acknowledged and beloved leader, virtually extended the hand of co-operation—and once again they have missed it. The conclusion which the history of a series of missed opportunities, not to speak of broken pledges, makes inescapable is this that this strange fatality is inherent in the relationship of the ruler and the ruled and that only when Britain genuinely abandons her self-arrogated role of the mistress of India's destiny will her politicians act as true statesmen.

Dismal Failure

On Tuesday, drawing attention to the Patna gesture of honourable co-operation, we said: "It is for the Government by an adequate response to the Patna gesture to assure themselves of such co-operation. Instead of such a response, we have the same old hostility to the country's most respected political organisation, the same old lack of vision and the same old unthinking arming of an ante-diluvian and wooden bureaucracy with powers that it has disastrously misused. Verily, it is these little minds that will make what is now known as the British Empire not worth five years' purchase." We have read over and over again the communique issued by the Government of India, defining their policy towards the Congress, but we must regretfully say that we do not feel justified in deducting one word from what we wrote on Tuesday. The communique will go down in history as one of the most dismal failures to seize a great opportunity such as comes only once, not in decades but in centuries. We congratulate the Government on having partly fulfilled the undertaking given by their Home Member by lifting the ban against Congress organizations. But, on their own showing, this partial response to the Patna gesture was unavoidable. For they admit that "civil disobedience has formally been discontinued" and that "as a practical policy under the present conditions it may be regarded as having already ceased to exist." Admitting these facts as they do and must, Government have no justification whatever in keeping either one single prisoner in jail or the Ordinance Acts on the Statute-book. These prisoners are in jail in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement and the special laws have been enacted to deal with that movement. Once the movement "ceases to exist," honesty, equity and fair dealing demand the immediate release of all prisoners and the repeal of all special laws as well as the cancellation of all restrictive orders such as the deportation orders on subjects of Indian States to which the Secretary of the Indian States Peoples' Conference draws attention.

Little Men And Big Task

Government are certainly entitled to take any measures they like when the Congress decides to resume Civil Disobedience. The Congress does not act secretly. When it decides to resume Civil Disobedience it will do so openly. Government say that "action will be taken against any persons who bring themselves within the scope" of the special laws, that "in particular these powers will be used should necessity arise to ensure that Government servants and those who have supported the Government in opposng civil disobedience are not subjected to harrassment" and that "further if activities are pursued by the Congress as a whole or any of its branches which are in prejudice of the law or indicate an intention to revive civil disobedience in any form, the Government will not hesitate to reimpose the notifications under the Criminal Law Amendment Act which are now being withdrawn." All this can only mean one thing and that is that they propose to give a blank cheque to Provincial Governments to be a law unto themselves and, whenever they so choose, to prevent Congressmen as well as Congress organizations to carry on even legal activities. That the inference is not far-fetched is demonstrated by the unwarranted reservation made against the Red Shirt movement of the North-West Frontier Province which was affiliated to the Congress in 1931 and, therefore, is entitled to have the ban against it removed and against which no convincing proofs of association with violence has been shown. It is further demonstrated by the determination not to release Sardar Vallabhbhai, Pandit Jawaharlal and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan. What is the obvious inference which the public will be entitled to draw from the decision to isolate the N. W. F. Province and to keep Sardar Vallabhbhai, Jawaharlal Nehru and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan in jail? It is that Government have no desire for peace with the Congress and that the lifting of the ban against the latter is an ungrudging concession to the overwhelming logic of facts. Let them realise that a policy which even Sir Chimanlal Setalvad characterizes as halting will be received with resentment by the country generally. But the country will not feel surprised. It will only regard the announcement of the policy as a fresh reminder of the tragic facts that circumstances have conspired to entrust a big task to little men and that the latter have inevitably proved themselves to be unequal to and unworthy of it.

The War Debts

Are the War Debts dead? and the problems of international politics connected with them? The British Note on the subject, intimating the British Government's considered policy, does not advance the solution an inch more than President Roosevelt's declarations, or the Congress resolutions. The British Government will not make any payment,—unless America reverses her declared policy and refrains from considering those to be defaulters who make no payment, or only a token payment. America cannot and will not alter her policy in this behalf,—though it is not quite clear for the moment what sanction she is prepared to adopt to make good her claims. It is clear no one will resort to war to obtain payment of the war debts. And America has little chance of seizing upon such of the British possessions in the Carribean or other American seas as would compensate her for the amounts thus lost. And even if she were thus to take the international law into her own hands, there is no likelihood that the territories so seized would bring to America a net profit, or any real gain. The only way America can obtain payment is for Britain to remit gold or silver, or dollars to the required amount, or to hand over, under some specific agreement properly negotiated, foreign securities held by Britishers to America, in final settlement of the War Debt claim. There are heavy holdings in British hands of American and Argentinian securities, which the United States would be only too willing to accept, probably at a very substantial discount in consideration of such lump sum payment. By this means, a £1,000 million debt could be easily settled for present payment of some £500 million worth of such securities, if not less; and Britain has more than £3,000 million of such securities in the hands of her people. It would effectually settle this problem of debts, and point the way to world recovery more effectively than all the conferences and congresses, treaties and protocols, which they wrangle about at Geneva or elsewhere.

But, of course, this reasoning presupposes that there is the will to pay. The British Notes since December, 1932 make it more than an open question if they really intend to honour their own signature. When the Baldwin-Mellon Agreement was concluded in 1923, there was no more chance of the creditors of Britain paying up or the French and other war-time allies recovering their Versailles claims from Germany, than there is to-day. Yet in consideration of a substantial concession in interest and term of repayment granted by the American Government, the British Government solemnly undertook to make regular payment in satisfaction of the interest and principal of this war debt due to America. Neither the Labour Government, which followed in 1924 nor the Tory Government of Mr. Baldwin, which succeeded it ever registered a demurrer to this agreement, or withheld payment to America in virtue of that agreement. It was, again, that very same Baldwin Government which decided to restore the pound sterling to its pre-war gold value. It was their own doing, though it rendered more difficult the payment to America of the amounts due under the agreement of 1923. The Balfour Note on this subject, defining British policy 'vis-a-vis' Britain's debtors had been issued long before this agreement. Whether or not Britain's war debtors paid their debts to Britain, the latter had declared her resolve to lead the way in the path of international honesty, which she then thought was likely to prove also the most paying policy in the long run. Finally, the considerations, now advanced, that American Tariffs preclude any payment of American dues being made, because of the impediments that policy casts in the way of trade with America or that Britain was paying in terms of goods or services far more than she had borrowed are no new developments. They were present then, and must have been allowed for, when the 1923 agreement was made. It is absurd for British statesmen,—who have themselves altered the fiscal policy of their country in the last three years far more radically than the American have altered theirs in the last hundred years—to say that American tariffs render payment in goods and services impossible. The tariffs have always been present ever since America became independent; and the trade has gone on notwithstanding the tariffs. So that that argument is only an eye-wash, that will not deceive even the most gullible of the international public.

The truth, of course, is that there is no desire to pay. This is due mainly to want of real ability to pay and to some extent also to the realisation that there is no effective sanction that America could employ to make good her claims. The considerations of ability to pay sound, however, very strange and unconvincing to Indian ears, at any rate; for no such considerations have ever been recognised or admitted by Britain herself, whenever a question about her own claims against weaker peoples, like those of Kidia, Egypt, or China, was at issue. Egypt has been made to groan under the weight of the foreign-bond-holders' demands backed by British bayonets for generations, without any regard to her real ability to bear those burdens. India finds,—to go no further back in history,—the entire White Paper, a tissue of the most rigid guarantees and safeguards, dictated by our creditors' greed,—again without a thought of India's real ability to bear the burdens of this boasted British administration, and India has paid her debts perhaps ten times over in goods and services, which Britain now considers the decisive factor in such matters Britain does, indeed, possess a substantial surplus, which is certainly ample to enable her to make payment on the instalment due in June 15th next, even though we know that this surplus is due to her resolve not to make payment of what is due from her under her own solemn agreement. Other countries can point to no such evidence of their ability,—except by applying the squeezer, as Mr. Findlay Shirras has advised, till even the pips begin to squeak. But such is the way of world: There is one law for the strong, and another for the weak. Britain is strong, and knows she is strong; while India is weak and there is no doubt but that she is weak. If Britain was honest in this matter, and would do unto others as she is always anxious to have done unto herself, she could easily come to terms with the United States; and that, too, on no very disadvantageous or onerous terms. If Britain, and her erstwhile European allies, would not squander their resources in suicidal armaments and if they would not insist upon a standard of living, no longer supportable by the altered economic conditions of the various countries, it would not at all be impossible to find the ways and means of settling this debts question; but, once more, it is really a question of the will to pay; and of that there is a great famine.

PREPARING FOR "NEW DEAL" IN INDIA

Let Congress Claim To Represent The Nation Be An Ever-Burning Fire For New Light At All Turning Points In Our History

(BY SENEX.)

III

(We publish below the third of a series of articles dealing with four main topics in regard to the new Policy inaugurated at Patna by the A.I.C.C., viz., (a) the Pro-gramme for the Parliamentary wing; (b) Propaganda and Publicity for the same, and (c) its Personnel, particularly the candidates for election.

The series is a critique of the new move by a sympathiser, a student of world politics, and a good Indian Nationalist. While bringing out some of weak points, as they strike the writer, in the new move, the series also offers constructive suggestions which should greatly help those concerned.

The problem of proper organisation of the new Congress, Wing will not be solved unless the place of the Congress is clearly and unambiguously determined with reference to the new Wing. The Swaraj Party founded at Ranchi is now no more. The A.I.C.C. has converted it into a Wing of the Congress. But is it the same kind of wing, or department, as the Spinners' Association, for example?

It seems not. There are, indeed, leaders in the defunct Swaraj Party, who feel the inconvenience of this unexpected honour of being made a part and parcel of the Congress. They had hoped to have, by a separate existence, under the blessing of the Congress, all the weight that attaches to the National Congress, without any of the drags and checks that are implied in being an integral part of that organisation. But their hopes are now in the dust; and they are themselves wise enough to display no unseemly grief for an unlamented loss.

Congress Must Control

That, however, does not settle the problem. There are, on the other hand, those in the Congress camp,—the full-blooded No-Changers,—who make no secret of their contempt for those resorting to the discarded and discredited weapon of Council agitation. Suggestions are not wanting that those who prefer the way of the Legislature will have no niche in the Valhalla of Congress heroes; they would be presumed to be made of inferior clay, in which the elect can have no part. This is going to be equally fatal to Congress prestige, if permitted or encouraged. The Congress has adopted, this new-born creature. It cannot now act the step-mother, when in fact it will have to be foster-mother to the infant. The Congress must make up its mind that the organisation, control and direction of this new Wing is as much a matter of its own standing and importance in the country's political life, as the entire organisation represented by itself. In the discipline and activity of the Congress members in the Legislature, the Congress ought to have as much share as in the discipline and direction of its own executive. Otherwise, there would really be no such thing as responsibility of the elected to their electors. For the Congress will represent the elector in the most concrete organised form, competent and capable to call to account the elected representatives from time to time,—a wholesome means of keeping the Congress legions into step, and asserting popular supremacy in actual practice. Failing that, intrigue, indiscipline, unco-ordinated action, dissipated energy, and dismal failure would be inevitable. Unless the No-change element in the Congress deliberately intends this fate for the new Wing, this ought to be avoided at all costs.

Swaraj—A Means

This suggestion is inspired by the rooted belief of the writer that the task of the Congress will not be ended even when Swaraj is attained. If Swaraj is to be popular, when obtained, Congress will have to be kept in live existence, as a supreme popular organisation, entitled to review, and support or reprove such activities of the governing organisations as demand such a treatment. If the future Government of India is not to be merely a substitution of brown for white bureaucracy,—uncontrolled and irresponsible,—Congress must elaborate its machinery for reviewing and controlling, influencing or inspiring, deciding and dictating, lines of national policy, which are conceived to be in the best interests of the country, but which even the Swaraj Governments find, for one reason or another, inconvenient to enforce. The Congress has claimed to represent the Indian Nation. Let its claim remain—not a dead letter and a mockery for the bureaucrat and the irreverent, but be an ever-burning fire for

(Continued on page 7.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

HERTZOG-SMUTS COMBINE.

"The spirit of South African National Independence" will derive tremendous strength from the amalgamation of the parties led respectively by General Hertzog and General Smuts. It will certainly have the effect of bringing all the European elements of the population together. It will also lend further reality to the independence of South Africa whose membership of the British Commonwealth of Nations does not by virtue of the Statute of Westminster, even now preclude the Dominion from acting internationally without reference to Britain or her interest.

MOVE AGAINST NON-EUROPEANS.

As to the rest, the agreement specifically states that the new party will fight against Asiatic immigration or competition. It promises to maintain "the existing rights of the Asiatics now legally domiciled in the Union". What the "existing rights" amount to in actual practice is too well-known. The treatment hitherto meted out to Asiatics in South Africa coupled with the new move constitute a commentary not only on South Africa's notions of "co-operation with the other members of the British Commonwealth", but also on the sense of obligations of those whose duty it has been to safeguard India's self-respect and the rights of Indians abroad. We note that the Hertzog-Smuts combination pretends to stand for the "protection" of "coloured and Native populations" also. The naivete of the assumption is as unabashed and odious as the claim, for instance, of Sir Michael O'Dwyer to the trustee-ship of Indian masses. The people to whom Africa belongs need protection not against Asiatics but against Europeans who treat its inhabitants virtually as their chattel.

UNFORTUNATE

Reuter regards the exclusion of the Press from the meeting of the Disarmament Bureau as unfortunate. It was so. Vague reports of sharp admonitions and spirited exchanges compelling Mr. Arthur Henderson to claim pointedly that he was the guardian of millions of young lives show that the scene must have been dramatic enough. It is really a tragedy that the Press should have been excluded. The world ought to know who are the persons responsible—and what exactly is the degree of their responsibility—for trying to force it down the precipice. Publicity, further acts as a restraining influence on statesmen. With the eyes of the world on them they would think twice, as it were, before behaving in a manner that may lead to crises. The founders of the League of Nations knew that the basis of success in international discussions was world publicity. That knowledge, unfortunately, has seldom been acted upon, with results that the world knows only too bitterly.

ENOUGH

The controversy over the Mayoral election in the Calcutta Corporation has now gone far enough and must be ended satisfactorily before it is too late. According to a report the Corporation is threatened with dissolution by the Government if the Councillors again fail to elect a Mayor and a Deputy Mayor. Recent demonstrations and exhibitions of irreconcilable antagonism have sufficiently disgraced the Calcutta Corporation whose magnificent prestige was built up by men like Das, Sen Gupta and Subash Bose. The Councillors must not ask for more. It is high time that the Congressmen among them realized that it would be far better to surrender to some of themselves than suffer humiliation at the hands of the Government.

THE RIGHT STEP.

Messrs. N. M. Joshi and R. R. Bakhle have issued a statement announcing, in view of the storm raised over the question, the withdrawal of their consent to join the Strike Committee on any condition. In the circumstances this was the right step to take and it bespeaks their genuine sympathy with "the just cause of the workers". After all it is the cause that matters and not leaders. That cause must not be allowed to be harmed by party spirit and internal rivalries. Meanwhile, we earnestly hope the intervention of Congressmen and merchants' representatives will lead to a speedy and honourable settlement of the strike.

Press Views

The "Iniquitous Crime"

With the Democles' sword of the report of the Privileges Committee hanging over his head, Sir Samuel Hoare begins to show an insight and statesmanship strangely absent when he was being hailed as the man who smashed the Congress. Adversity in most of us marks the beginning of wisdom and if only the Committee give him a bit or two of "the mild lathi charge" variety, he may even begin to wonder whether he and the Congress were not after all of the same mind. "To read some of the speeches of Mr. Churchill and Lord Lloyd," he said, addressing women Conservatives at Chelsea, "you would imagine it was an iniquitous crime for Indians to demand a greater share of their own government". Waxing eloquent, Sir Samuel added that "it was a crime to which we ourselves incited our fellow-citizens throughout the Empire." Extreme or reactionary policy, he concluded prophetically, was the surest way to smash the Empire and injure irrevocably the trade and industry of Britain. Is he so very clear in his own mind that his own policy goes not come under the category to which he allots Mr Churchill's?—The 'Hindustan Times."

After-Dinner "Stories"

Dinners are now a pleasant and acceptable method of unburdening one's mind which burdens the stomach. Governors and Governors-General of this country, when they lay down the reins of office, cannot easily forgo the habit, sedulously cultivated and acquired, of making speeches on all subjects when they leave the shores of India. Thus we have Bombay Dinners, Burma Dinners and so on, at which the ex-Satraps take the Government at "Home" into their confidence and plough them with advice. Sir Frederick Sykes, at a recent function of this kind in London, assured his fellow-diners that Britain has kept faith with India and that it was now India's part to keep faith with Britain. We are not sure whether the ex-Governor of Bombay wanted to lay down the maxim that each should keep faith with the other by turns. In any case, the guests were not in any mood to argue about his finding just as they took it for granted that the Bombay Strike was (as Sir Frederick told them) a "trial of strength between communism and law and order." Any trash, it would seem, would pass current in London, especially at fashionable pseudo-political dinners.—"Advance."

"EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN SIMLA"

Why?

* * * *

"Britain's note to the United States on the subject of War debts offers an alternative," observes Bori Bunder.

Since it is British, we must needs entertain great respect for it—and use it in our note on the subject of India's "debt" to Britain?

* * * *

Government won't withdraw the ban on the Red Shirts organisation, nor would they probably release their leaders.

A considered statement is about to be issued jointly by Shaikh Abdul Majid, Seth Abdullah Haroon, Maulvi Shafi Daudi and the Nawab of Chatari that owing to this further proof of Congress antipathy towards the Muslims of India and their demands, the "Muslim community" regretfully finds itself compelled to confirm its decision not to stand on the same platform as the Congress.

* * * *

INDIA AND HER HONOURS

A Disappointing List

—"Star of India."

We quite agree!

* * * *

"Once again an Indian educationalist," says the "Civil and Military Gazette," has gone out of his way to point out the shortcomings of the system in India."

The privilege, it seems, exclusively belongs to those who are neither educationalists nor Indians, the privilege, we mean, of going out of one's way to be presumptuous and silly.

* * * *

"I want to appeal for fair-play. The cause of India is not getting it. If there is to be strife, let the weapons at least be clean," said Sir John Thompson.

Mr. Churchill, accordingly is said to be polishing his language.

Nearer home, in India itself we mean, the weapons—but sh-sh-sh-

* * * *

Speaking at the Assam Dinner, Mr. R. A. Butler "commended the spirit of co-operation between Indians and Europeans in Assam."

"Monster of co-operation" would have been more appropriate—but less "European."

* * * *

Mr. Butler commended "also the efficient manner in which Assam dealt with labour."

There is no fear of Mr. Butler even unconsciously commending "the efficient manner" to his constituency. He doesn't want to lose his seat, much less his deposit, at the next election.

* * * *

"MARRIAGE IS A LOTTERY"

Yes. A sweep-stake.

* * * *

Thus the "Tribune":—

"Sir Samuel Hoare will go down in history as the most incomprehensible Secretary of State that India ever had."

Not poor old Sammy's fault, brother, when you really come to think of it.

* * * *

In a desperate effort to shame the Disarmament Bureau into disarmament mood Mr. Arthur Henderson told the members: "I am here as the guardian of millions of young lives."

But this is exactly what they don't like. They want the millions of young lives themselves.

* * * *

"Indian politicians are apt to jump to conclusions without sufficient thought, and to discover mare's nests in unlikely corners," says "The Birmingham Post."

This jumping accusation is hardly fair to "Indian politicians"—we mean Indians acknowledged as politicians by the Britisher. The poor fellows only crawl, and crawl, taking good care not to reach "conclusions" at all.

As to "mare's nests" the real trouble is the nests themselves which don't leave even ulikely corners alone.

* * * *

The United States have declared war, real war. The 'causus belli' is the drought, and plans are being formulated to bombard the sky with explosive rockets.

We hope the clouds surrender! But, supposing they retreat or indulge in counter-bombardment through thunder and lightning?

* * * *

"Judge: "Do you wish to have a defending counsel?"

Accused: "No, Your Honour, but I should be obliged to you if you could get me two reliable witnesses."

WHY BRITAIN DECIDES TO SUSPEND FURTHER PAYMENTS

Chances Of World Recovery Would Be Postponed Indefinitely, Says Mr. Chamberlain In Statement On War Debts

NEW DELHI, June 6.

The Chancellor of Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, to-day, made his promised statement on War Debts which was followed by the issue of a White Paper containing recent correspondence on the subject between British and the United States Governments.

Mr. Chamberlain recalled that payments under the existing agreement were made because the United States Government had stated that in their opinion such payment would greatly increase the prospect of a satisfactory approach to the whole problem. Discussions took place between both Governments in the Spring and Autumn last year, but it was not found possible to arrive at a settlement acceptable to the two Governments. On June 15th and December 15th 1933 the British Government made token payments in acknowledgments of their debt, and on each occasion the President of the United States expressed his personal view, that he would not regard the British Government as in default.. The Government would have been prepared to make further payment on 15th instant, in acknowledgment of debt, and without prejudice to their right again to present their case for its readjustment on the assumption that they would again have received the President's declaration that he would not consider them as in default.

THE ALTERNATIVE

But they understand that in consequence of the recent legislation passed in the United States such a declaration is no longer possible so that the procedure adopted by the common agreements in 1933 cannot be followed on the present occasion. His Majesty's Government were, therefore, in these circumstances faced with the alternative either of paying this sum of 50 million pounds on 15th December next, that is to say, over 70 million pounds for the current year or of suspending all interim payments, pending the final revision by agreement of the existing war debt settlement.

The first of these alternatives would necessitate the corresponding demand by the British Government from their own war debtors, for it would not be possible to contemplate a situation in which Britain would be called upon to resume payment of their war obligations to others in full, while continuing to suspend all demands for the payment of war obligations due to them. The resumption of full payment to the United States would, therefore, revive the whole system of inter-Governmental war debt payment, and would postpone the chances of world recovery.

FEAR OF SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES

After full deliberation the British Government came to the conclusion that they could not assume the responsibility of adopting a course attended by such disastrous consequences. Accordingly, they have addressed to the United States Government a note in which, after briefly restating their views deeply regretting the circumstances which have imposed upon them the necessity for such a decision, they have concluded that they must suspend further payments until it becomes possible to discuss the ultimate settlement of inter-Governmental war Debts with reasonable prospect of agreement.

The British Government have again made it clear that they have no intention of repudiating their obligations, and will be prepared to enter upon further discussion on the subject at any time when, in the opinion of the President of the United States, such discussions would be likely to produce results of value.

HOPE NOT FULFILLED

The note points out that Britain suspended her claims on debtors in the hope of a general decision, but cannot contemplate a situation in which they would meet their war obligations to others while continuing to suspend payments due to them.

As to Britain's improved budgetary situation, this is due to the unprecedented sacrifices made by the British Nation. Since the War they have been carrying the burden of £8,000 million (40,000 dollars) per head of the population, about one-fifth of which represents war loans made to the Allied Governments. For 15 years they have been paying taxation on a scale for which it would be hard to find a parallel, During all that time taxation has been higher in Britain, and for a considerable period twice as high as in the United States, including all Federal States and local taxation. This taxation amounting to close on one quarter of the national income has aggravated (?) considerably over a long period, and the necessity of maintaining the army of unemployed resulting from this depression has constituted a formidable problem to national finances ever since the war ended.

INCREASED TAXATION

Yet, in order to restore the national credit in 1931 the British people accepted further and heavy increases in taxation, accompanied by rigorous control of expenditure and cuts in salaries and allowances of all kinds; and in spite of all these measures the Budget would have again showed a deficit last year, had it not been possible to secure by conversion operation a reduction in the rates of interest paid on large-scale proportion of the public debt. This enabled the Government to remit a part of the emergency sacrifices imposed in 1931, and restore a part of cuts on salaries, and the whole of the cut in unemployment allowances, continuance of which was imposing a severe strain on national conscience.

It would have been a gross act of social injustice to have denied this relief to the British people in order to pay war debts to the United States while suspending the war debt payments due to the United Kingdom. While considering it desirabl eto make these facts clear, the note points out that they are really irrelevant to the inter-Governmental debt question which is related to the balance of trade and not to the volume of internal revenue.

WANTED ROOSEVELT'S DECLARATION

After summarising the debt negotiations of recent years, the note says the Government would have been quite prepared to make a further payment on 15th June, if they could again received the President's declaration that he would consider them as (not) in default. They understand, however, that in consequence of legislation no such declaration would now be possible. Thus the British Government were faced with the alternatives of paying in full 202 million dollars asked for on 25th May for suspending all interim payments pending final revision of settlement. The British Government cannot assume responsibility of adopting a course which would revive the whole system of inter-Governmental war debt payments, involving as it would be the corresponding demand by Britain from their own war debtors. Such a procedure would have financial and economic repercussions over all five Continents, and would postpone indefinitely the chances of world recovery. Accordingly the British Government are reluctantly compelled to take the only other course open to them.

But while suspending further payments until it becomes possible to discuss the ultimate settlements of inter-governmental war debts with reasonable prospect of agreement, they have no intention of repudiating their obligations, and will be prepared to enter upon further discussion of subject at any time when in the opinion of President such discussion would likely to produce results of value.—A.P.

REBELLION IN TIBET

Sensational Story Of The Arrest Of Lungshar

ALLEGED PLOT TO MURDER OFFICIALS

SIMLA, June 6.

The latest news which has been received from Tibet through Darjeeling shows that during his arrest on May 10, Lungshar offered great resistance and attempted to snatch away pistols from two servants, who were fully armed. Both he and the servants were seized and Lungshar was deprived of his official clothes which is always done when an official is degraded. Even the golden charm box which is worn on the head, as a mark of special honour was removed. When the attendants of the Prime Minister were removing Lungshar's clothes, a paper was found in Lungshar's boots which was addressed to Mr. Trimon Shape, whose flight to Drepung Monastery was reported last week.

It is also reported that during the search of his person, Lungshar swallowed a bit of paper which contained the names of several officials including that of the Prime Minister. After Lungshar's arrest his supporters held a meeting demanding his release.

A report has also been received that Chang-co-Chen Kusho visited Drepung and Sera monasteries to acquaint the monks with the turn of events at Potala. The Monks are reported to have made a representation to the Regent and the Prime Minister for the release of Lungshar but were subsequently convinced that Lungshar's arrest was fully justified in view of his rebellious conduct. It was stated that Lungshar placed himself at the head of a large number of monks and lay officials and plotted the murder of high officials.

Evidence has been adduced that Lungshar enlisted the support of his followers by promise of money and official position.—A.P.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S HOUSE RAIDED

Police Hunt For Arms Leads To 2 Arrests

NOAKHALI, (By Mail.)

On the strength of a warrant from the District Magistrate, the Police searched early yesterday morning, the house of one Sasadhar Paul, a Sanitary Inspector, of village Sonaimuri in the Begumganj police station, in quest, it is understood, of arms, amunitions and objectionable literatures.

Some papers containing alleged objectionable songs and a piece of broken tube of a double-barrel gun are reported to have been discovered from the house consequent on which Sasadhar and his old father Sachi Kumar Paul have been placed under arrest. Both of them have been enlarged on bail. —United Press.

VILLAGERS FIGHT PANTHER

Thrilling Encounter With Wild Beast

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, June 5.

Two villagers had a thrilling encounter with a panther on Sunday noon at Jamdoh on Amraoti Road, when the villagers were leading their bullocks to a rivulet. They noticed a panther crawling by the side of a bull. One villager hid himself behind a tree and pulled the panther by the tail, while the other killed him with an axe after some tussle.

AIRMAIL ARRIVES IN KARACHI

KARACHI, June 6.

The Singapore Airmail arrived at 8-15 this morning.

The outward Airmail left at 9-50 with eight passengers.—A. P.

VICEROY'S 'QUAKE RELIEF FUND

Further contributions aggregating to Rs. 13,159-0-7 have been announced by the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund, making a grand total of Rs. 53,82,608-5-9 and £1-0-0.

Electrocuted By Accident

NEW DELHI, June 6.

A young man died of electrocution in the premises of power house, Delhi Gate.

It is learnt that he touched a motor which was pumping water. It is believed the motor was not connected with earth. Hence the tragedy.—(United Press).

Lord Nuffield, formerly Sir William Morris, the motor magnate, who has challenged three Ruskin College under graduates to go to Russia at his expense. They were preaching Communism outside the Morris Motor Works at Oxford.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED

Accused Who Shot Constable Dead In Running Train

LAHORE, June 6.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sale, at the Lahore High Court, to-day dismissed the appeal of two alleged revolutionaries, who had been sentenced to death and transportation for life respectively.

It was alleged that the accused fired shots at a police party in a running train near Suchetgarh Railway Station in 1931, as a result of which a constable died and an Assistant Sub-Inspector and a Head Constable were seriously injured.

The accused then absconded, but were arrested in April 1933, in the United Provinces, where one of them was passing his days in the guise of a Sadhu.—A.P.

PREPARING FOR "NEW DEAL" IN INDIA

(Continued from page 6).

new light at all turning points in our national history.

Stern Discipline Essential

With a constructive programme, the question of the internal discipline and administration of the new Wing becomes of paramount importance. If it wishes to succeed in its objective, the Congress cannot afford to leave its new Wing lax and easy-going. Iron discipline, and rigid regulation of conduct and utterance by individual members, must form the keynote of the organisation. Whether it is the question of a General Election Manifesto of the Party collectively, or specific propaganda for particular candidates, the line of march must be uniform, and policy advocated identical. And even after the elections, on all issues of national importance in the Legislatures the Congress Party must act and speak in unison. It must have a clearly defined policy on each such issue; and no deviation from such defined policy can be permitted or tolerated, "vis-a-vis" the members.

Clearing House Of Ideas

For this to be achieved, the Party must devote intense thought and careful study to every question of public importance coming up before the country's councils. The second governing principle, therefore, in organising and operating the party should be that degree of solidarity and centralisation, which would permit of the urgent and important problems of every province, as of the country collectively, being studied carefully and exhaustively at one place, from one angle of vision, with due correlation with the basic policy of the Congress. This need not imply the denial of legitimate local autonomy to the provincial organisations, functioning in subordinate co-operation with the parent body. But the Congress must provide for a central Clearing House of Ideas; for material to tackle every problem of political or administrative importance; for solutions of any of the major problems of national advancement. Provincial ambitions for self- expression are not incompatible with this ideal of centralisation in the interests of national solidarity. But we must remember the existing Indian Provinces are the unnatural and "ad hoc" creations for administrative convenience to our rulers, which are conspicuous for the lack of natural integrity and cohesiveness. From the Provinces, therefore, the danger lies of a tendency to disintegration, rather than of consolidation. And, particularly while the nation is still struggling to achieve its nationhood, we cannot neglect to consider every problem as from a national standpoint.

Wanted-A General Staff

There must, accordingly, be a Central Secretariat, and a National General Staff, whose function it must be to consider every idea, to explore every suggestion, to investigate every scheme, of national reconstruction. The General Staff in every well-organised militarist country knows no peace, even in days when active hostilities are not in progress. The Indian national struggle for Swaraj will need leadership and direction, equal not merely to platform oratory, but sufficient for the guidance of the entire national life and consciousness of a re-awakened people. Leadership, not only inspiring, but also informed, not only of a gallant soldier, but also of a consummate general, is a grave need of the moment in India, which could only be met by some such development as is envisaged above. Certainly, a party claiming to be national in India to-day cannot live if, it omits to provide itself with a General Staff.

(To Be Continued).

POLICE BATTLE WITH DACOITS

Several Gangsters Arrested After Exchange Of Shots

LAHORE, June 6.

Fight between a gang of dacoits and police in which bombs are alleged to have been used by the dacoits is reported from the village Gomina in Ferozepore District.

Receiving information that a gang of dacoits who are said to have escaped recently from Bhawalnagar Jail were in the village a police party raided a house there.

Resistance was offered and firing was opened from both sides. The dacoits are also stated to have thrown bombs at the police.

After sometime the police climbed the roof of the house and arrested two persons while some others escaped. Police, however, pursued them and in the morning effected a number of arrests.

Details of the incident are lacking.—A.P.

PROPAGATING PROPHET'S PREACHINGS

Non-Muslims To Be Enlightened

DELHI, June 3.

Secretary Milad Committee wires:—

Khwaja Hasan Nizami Saheb of Delhi has given us 5,000 copies of Urdu "Sirati Nabvi" and 1,000 copies of the English "Religion of Peace" for free distribution and reading in the coming Idi-Milad gatherings and familiarising non-Muslims and women and children with the Prophet of Islams' simple and guiding life.

Sirati Nabvi covers 700 pages with 16 photos of holy places. The religion of peace covers 136 pages containing brief Quranic teachings presentable to English knowing non-Muslims.

The copies will be sent gratis on receipt of postage of 9 annas on the condition that they will only be utilised in public meetings and presented to non-Muslims. Only one set will be despatched to one Milad worker enabling distribution throughout India.

ORGANISE WALKING TOURS

Gandhiji's Suggestion To Bengal Harijan Workers

Dr. B.C. Roy and Sjt. Satish Chandra Das Gupta have issued the following statement:—

"Gandhiji requested workers and organisers in Bengal to undertake Harijan tours so as to let the villagers know and feel that by touring in Orissa Gandhiji is also touring in villages of Bengal. Gandhiji has argued out the point in a letter as under:—

"If you will regard my walking tour in villages from day to day as walking to all villages of India, then there should be visible participation by all the provinces. There may be walking parties to villages delivering the message of equality and brotherhood, for abolition of untouchability means nothing less. These parties can do the double work, that of speaking in the friendliest manner to the caste Hindus on the evil of untouchability and distinction of high and low, collecting from them repentance money and sending this to me in the form of purses even as they would have done, if I had travelled to them and the work of delivering the message of peace and deliverance to the untouchables. What a glorious awakening it would be if a simultaneous response such as I have adumbrated here is made."

Cawnpore, June 6.—The Cawnpore Municipal Board has sanctioned Rs. 1,000 for suffeffrers in Nawabganj where a fire broke out last week.—A.P.

DEATH OF DISARMAMENT

No Hope Of Reconciliation In Bureau

GENEVA, June 5.

Unfortunately the press was excluded at to-day's meeting of the Bureau of Disarmament which was held in private or the world would have read of one of the most moving and dramatic international gatherings.

Mr. A. Henderson and M. Barthou, practised orators, spoke with intense feeling and warmth.

M. Barthou was particularly fiery and when M. Madariaga interrupted him he turned like an angry schoolmaster on a cheeky boy. "You are creating a dangerous precedent," he said, "but this time I take no notice." Later M. Barthou announced that if he had gone beyond the usual courtesies of discussion he was sorry. The utmost pessimism prevails in British circles. It is felt that there is no chance of reconciling views, and it would be disastrous to proceed.—Reuter's Special.

FRANCE TAKES STEPS TO DEFEND HERSELF

Construction Of Underground Oil Reservoirs

PARIS, June 5.

France is to embark on a five years' programme of construction of underground oil reservoirs to protect the navy's fuel from air attacks, according to the Minister of Marine who informed the Finance Committee of the Chamber that of the 825,000,000 francs allotted to the Navy under the National Defence scheme, 620,000,000 will be spent for this purpose.

Eighty million francs will be devoted to coastal defence, mainly shore batteries in North Africa, the French Mediterranean Coast and the Straits of Dover.

Another step in air defence is outlined by the Minister of Interior who explained the Council Ministers' Bill for the defence of the civil population against air attacks.—Reuter.

DELHI MILL STRIKE DEVELOPMENTS

NEW DELHI, June 6

Fresh developments that had taken place in Delhi mill strike situation showed no improvement to-day.

According to the version of the mill authorities a huge crowd of spectators and strikers numbering about 4,000 collected near the mill premises early this morning.

About 150 women picketed the mill gate and abused and molested the workers and officers. They even tore the clothes of the workers.

The workers put up with all this calmly about 70 per cent attending the mills. The mill authorities deny the news that several women picketers were injured.—(United Prtss).

NOT AGAINST SETTLEMENT

Appeal To Strikers

The following appeal to strikers has been issued:—

Taking advantage of the controversies that were taking place for the last few days, the hirlings of the millowners have come out with leaflets. They make much of these controversies and say that the united front is broken, calling upon the workers to resume work. The leaflets say that the Communists and the majority of the Strike Committee members are for no settlement. As the militant leaders of the Girni Kamgar Union, Comrades R S Nimbaker, V B Karnik, Lalji Pendse, Maniben Kara, A N Shetty, Uasabai Dange and others, who are so much responsible for its policy for the bringing about united front, organization and conduction of the General Strike, are in jail, we want to place before you there as well as our opinion before you. So far as the conduction of the General Strike and settlement are concerned there is no difference of opinion between those known as "Royist" and those known as "Communists." We want the strike to be settled between the millowners and the Strike Committee when the millowners concede to the demands of the workers. We are not at all against the settlement. The workers can get their demands only by their united strength and we want you to make it stronger. We want you to uphold the policy of G.K.U. The united front is as firm as ever. Remember that your demands are not conceded yet.

M R Shetty, Y K Kondviker, and Madan Shetty, Members of Managing Committee, G. K. U. (Red Flag)

S D Patil, Joint Secretary, Joint Strike Committee, Joint Sec. G.K. U. (Red Flag.)

RELIEF FOR STRIKERS

Millowners' Ill-timed Sarcasm

The Secretaries, Joint Strike Committee say in the course of a statement:

When there are some efforts to organise relief in the form of grain distribution, the owners have distributed a handbill expressing what their "hearts" feel about this relief Surely the mill-owners are the most religious people and have advised the workers to refuse to touch food which is not earned by "hard work" but which is given to them as "alms". "Charity will kill self-respect," so say these pious gentlemen. It is those owners, who have thrown 60,000 workers idle, and thus have forced them to eat bread out of the meagre wages of their friends. These gentlemen have made it impossible for thousands to earn their bread by hard owrk, and now they are hissing at the relief.

Now it is a question whether the owners yield to the fighting will of the strikers or the strikers yield to starvation.

STRIKE POSITION

The Secretary of the Mill-owners' Association, Bombay writes:—

The strike position to-day is as follows:—

34 Mills are working in the City and Island of Bombay, out of which 12 mills are working fully and 22 partially. The total number of operatives employed is 37,403.

HEAVY DAMAGES CLAIMED FOR FOG DISASTER

Negligence Alleged Against "Olympic" Officers And Crew

NEW YORK, June 5.

Eleven counts in the claim against the White Star liner Olympic include allegation of failure to keep a proper look-out, incompetence and inattention by the officers and crew on watch, excessive and dangerous speed in fog, following a course too close to the lightship, and failure to take proper steps when danger of collision was apparent. The claim demands that the "Olympic" which is due here to-morrow and scheduled to leave on June 8 should be "condemned to be sold to pay the damages sought."

No claim is made on account of the members of the crew of the Nantucket lightship who perished.

(It will be recalled that on May 19 the White Star liner "Olympic" rammed the Nantucket lightship in a dense fog on the way to New Yofk harbour. The lightship was cut clean in half and sank with the the loss of seven of her crew Capt. J. W. Binks is the commander of the "Olympic.").

MAHARANI OF BARODA TO LEAD

Indian Women's Delegation To Paris Conference

CALCUTTA, June 4

The next meeting of the International Council of Women will take place in Paris from July 2 to July 12.

The National Council of Women in India, which is the only Women's organisation in this country linked with the International Council of Women, with its headquarters in Paris, has sent many representatives from India. The first executive meeting of the N. C. W. I. Bose was convened by the hon. secretary, Mrs. Keron Bose, in the Town Hall, when the following delegates were nominated to represent the cause of India abroad:

President—H H the Maharani of Baroda; vice-president Mrs. Maniklal Premchand and Lady Ezra; from Bombay Mrs Nagaka Mrs. Kirpalani and Mrs. K Wagh; from Bengal Mrs. R. C. Gupte; from Bihar and Orissa Mrs. P. K. Sen; from South India Mrs Rama Rao; the London sub-committee Lady Hartog; substitute delegates Lady Sinha and the Hon. Mrs. Sinha from Bengal; Mrs. Mittra Mrs. Gidwani, Mrs. Vakil, Mrs. Iyengar, Mrs. S. Mukherji and Mrs. Gray from the London sub-committee.—A. P.

OBJECTIONABLE FILM POSTERS

Move To Control Them By Amending Cinematograph Act

MADRAS, June 6.

It is understood that the Government of India is shortly introducing a bill to amend Cinematograph Act of 1918 to control objectionable film posters.—United Press.

For Olympic's Safety

LONDON, June 6.

White Star Line deposited a halfmillion dollar bond with the United States Government, thus preventing Olympic being liable to arrest at New York.—Reuter.

YOUNG WOMAN DROWNS HERSELF

Decides Not To Survive Husband On Death Bed

MADRAS June 6.

Deciding that she must not survive her husband who was in death bed Kannammal, a young woman, drowned herself in a tank last night. She went out of the house on the pretext that she was going to a neighbour.

The husband died and wife's dead body was found in George Tank this morning.—United Press.

"Noise" has no legal definition, it was stated recently during a court case in which street musicians were concerned; they had therefore to accept the dictionary definition of "any audible sound."

Readers' Views

Relief For Kanara Peasants

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—More than once you drew the pointed attention of the Karnatak Congress leaders to the dire necessity of organised relief to the starving peasants of North Kanara, who lost their homes and lands during the last C. D. movement. But no attempts seem to have been made till now in this direction, besides passing a pious resolution in appreciation of the heroism of these destitute farmers, nearly three weeks ago at their Gadag Conference. Kindly, therefore, allow me to narrate the tragic tale of mute suffering of the Kanara peasantry.

About 340 families with over 2000 souls belonging to the villages of Siddapur and Ankola Talukas have lost their all, and are thrown in the street. The lands of the farmers of Ulvare in the Ankola Taluka, were auctioned away for a song and the former owners have now been compelled to work as wage-earners under the buyers. In the villages of Siddapur Taluka the owners of the areca-nut gardens, once known as the "pride of the Bombay Presidency" have nothing left to fall back upon, as their gardens which were either forfeited or auctioned away, have been thrown out of cultivation for nearly three or four years. The woes of these gardeners can better be imagined than explained. Living as they do in remote and isolated villages surrounded by dense forests, many of them have no means of communication to the adjecent regions during the monsoons which inundate the streams and rivers alround for five months or more. If no timely relief is offered to these starving peasants, how are they to live during the monsoon with no store of provisions?

Regarding Gujarat, the ardent workers there have already made a prompt beginning in the matter of relief and measures are being quickly devised to rehabilitate the destitute farmers. But as to Karnatak how long are the starving peasants to wait for organised relief? Till that is done, is it too much to expect the leaders to repeat to their own farmers the offer made by them in 1931 to accommodate in Karnatak a hundred no-tax families of distant Bardoli? Or, are the sufferers to brood over their past folly and resign themselves to fate? These are the questions which naturally arise in the minds of those who often come across the famished faces of the silent sufferers in Kanara.—Yours, etc.,

A KANARITE.

Siddapur, May 29.

German Doctors In Bombay

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"Out of the evil cometh good." This saying proves true in case of the German doctors, who are in Bombay for the past few months, owing to their expulsion from Germany by the Nazis. These doctors, who are specialists in their profession are conferring a great boon on the middle-class people, who cannot afford to go to Germany or Europe for treatment of chronic or incurable diseases. Besides their method of consultation greatly differs from that of medical consultants with English degrees. To each case they give more than half an hour or sometimes an hour to go through the history of the disease and its analysis. After a very patient hearing only do they give their opinion and take the case in hand. A number of incurable cases have been successfully cured by these doctors and the patients should thank the Nazi Movement without which it pould not have been possible for them to be cured in their own country.—Yours etc.

"CITIZEN"

Congress Parliamentary Party & The Unemployed

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The tentative programme of the Neo-Swaraj Party (now Congress Parliamentary Board), has been settled and it is confidently hoped that it will revive the true spirit of Indian nationalism. The programme of the Board embraces all possible fronts of national activities, political, social and economic. There is however, one item which does not find a place in the programme. It is the relief of educated unemployed. Unfortunately, the problem of educated unemployment has become quite menacing and a failure to tackle it at this stage will further worsen the situation. It is regretted that Government has done little more than appoint a committee. Considering the sad plight of the educated unemployed, the C. P. Board should include this item in the programme and agitate in the legislatures to devise means to mitigate the untold sufferings of the educated unemployed—Yours etc.,

BHAL. S. RAJADHYAX.

Kurla's Address To Sir Ghulam Hoosain

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some 18 signatories, out of which eight are Municipal councillors, two Municipal contractors, assuming the role of the representatives of the Kurla town called a meeting of some persons on 31-5-'34, to arrange preliminaries to give a farewell address to Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatulla, Kt., on the eve of his retirement from the Bombay Cabinet.

The intimation of the said meeting was given by sending circulars to some individuals over the signatures of the said 18 persons. No announcement of the said meeting appeared in any of the newspapers, nor was there any notice of the meeting given to the public for their information and to elicit their opinion on the subject.

The circular 'inter alia' stated that it had been 'decided' to give a farewell address to.....on 'behalf' of the citizens of Kurla in order to arrange the preliminaries a meeting of the leading citizens will be convened.

One would like to know who authorised these 18 persons to speak or to act on behalf of the citizens of Kurla. It is very regrettable that these self-appointed representatives should have arrogated to themselves the task which was not bestowed on them and should have ventured to speak on behalf of the citizens of Kurla.

The circular calling the said meeting having been illegally and without authority issued, the meeting was, therefore, illegal and the resolutions passed therein were "ultra vires."

It is high time that these so-called representatives know that to speak for people without any authority from them is a disrespect to the man whom they want to honour. The best and proper course for them would have been to call a public meeting of the citizens of Kurla to gauge their opinion and to act according to their wishes. There is still time to correct the said mistake, and I hope the conveners will not lose time in so doing.—Yours etc.,

"JUSTICE."

FREELANDGUNJ TEMPLE OPENED

Harijans Have Admission Into It

DOHAD, June 5.

A pleasant function took place yesterday evening when the new Hindu Temple situated in the Railway colony of Freelandgunj was declared open by Sjt. Chhotabhai B. Patel of Baroda.

This magnificent building constructed at the cost of Rs. 25,000 is declared open to all castes and creeds including the so-called untouchables. The gathering included prominent Rrailway officers pleaders, merchants Gobernment officials, doctors etc. The religious ceremony which lasted for 5 days was concluded yesterday after which the Temple was formally opened.

After the garba dance by girls of the Colony, under special training by Mr. Bhogilal and gymnastic demonstrations by Mr. Damles Hanuman Vyayam Mandir, speeches were made by Messrs Venkatram, Asst. Engineer, Dr. Barot, Seth Maganlal Damodar and others.

Mr. T. F. Keshwani, Asst. Supdt of Stores, was requested by Dr. Limaye and Subarao to present addresses to Messrs. Tapishanker, Ochavlal Pandya and Wamanrao Thakur, in appreciation of the services rendered by them at personal sacrifice and inconvenience. The recipients of the addresses expressed their thanks for appreciation their services, and characterized their efforts for the temple cause as a sacred duty towards Hindu religion.

Mr. Patel announced a donation of Rs. 501 towards the maintenance scheme of the Temple This's example was emulated by Mr. Champaklal of the Indo-German Lighting Co of Bombay by contributing Rs. 51 on the spot.

Messages from H. H. the Maharaja of Baria, Sjt. A V Thakkur of the All-India untounchability Board, Prof. H. L. Kaji, Dewan Saheb Baria State, Mr. M. L. Dahanukar Vice-President Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Col Maharaja Naharshinji of Baria and others were read wishing the function a success and expressing their inability to attend.

GOLD CHIEFS' BIG PLOT

Economist Exposes Their Conspiracy To Hoard Yellow Metal

(SPECIAL CABLE).

PARIS, June 6.

Pointed remarks about the hoarding of gold, by Central Banks, were made by the leading economist, Charles Rist. He declared that it was not generally realised that all the gold mined in the world in the last year, was bought by Central Banks.

All economic authorities have agreed to rise prices necessary to encourage trade, and yet the monetary chiefs are concentrating against the rise by storing gold in vaults, without creating corresponding credits.

54 ON TRIAL FOR ALLEGED RIOTING

Madras High Court Rejects Application For Transfer Of Case

MADRAS, June 6.

An echo of the Veerasingampatti rioting was heard to-day at the Madras High Court when an application for transferring the case from Tanjore to another district was made on behalf of 54 prisoners undergoing trial in this case.

It will be remembered that, as a sequel to the magisterial order, prohibiting hookswinging and other self-torturing practices during the temple festival, rioting ensued at Veerasingampatti village, Tanjore Distt., on March 26, in which Police opened fire and the mob went out of control. In the melee, a Sub-Magistrate, a Sub-Inspector of Police and a head-constable were seriously injured.

Fifty-four villagers were charged with rioting, causing grievous hurt, murder, etc.

A special magistrate had been hearing the case, when the transfer application was made.

His Lordship dismissed the application.—A.P.

ALLEGED INCITEMENT TO VIOLENCE

Case Against Mill Worker Postponed To 11th Instant

Mahadev Muktar Banakar, a mill-workers and a member of the Strike Committee, was put up for trial before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho on Wednesday, on a charge of intimidation by delivering a lecture on May 6 last, in the course of which the accused was alleged to have incited the audience to violence.

The prosecution alleged that the accused stated that that they were starving on account of low-wages and the Government were doing nothing to relieve their distress. He exhorted the audience that unless they returned blow for blow they would not attract the notice of the Government. The mill-workers were being subjected to lathi charges and were dying and if this went on, there would be counter-attacks from the mill-workers. This, the prosecution alleged, amounted to incitement, while the defence counsel argued that it was merely a prophecy or speculation.

PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

A charge under Section 117 read with Section 506 I.P.C., was then framed against the accused who pleaded not guilty.

Further hearing was postponed to the 11th instant.

Mr. S. B. Velkar conducted the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. L. G. Pradhan.

LABOUR WINS BYE-ELECTION

LONDON, June 6.

The bye-election from Merthyr Tydvil caused by the death of Mr. Wallhead resulted as follows:—

S. O. Davies (Labour) 18,645; J. V. Evans (Liberal) 10,376; Campbell Stephen (Independent Labour) 3,508; Walhannington (Communist) 3,409.—Reuter.

A country cart was run over by the down Frontier Mail at mile 95/3 between Saharanpur and Tapri on the Saharanpur-Delhi Section. Both the bullocks were killed and the cartman was seriously injured.

Text Of Govt. Communique

(Continued from page 1).

disobedience movement, many revolutionary organisations were proscribed which were distinct from the Congress though working in more or less close association with its objects.

BAN ON RED SHIRTS.

Local Governments will not withdraw the notifications against any such revolutionary organisations. The Government of the North-West Frontier Provinces have decided with the full approval of Government of India and the Secretary of State that the notifications against the Red Shirt organisation shall continue in force. The general policy of expediting the release of prisoners convicted of offences connected with civil disobedience, which has been pursued for some time past, will be continued by local Governments in the light of local conditions.

"HALF-HEARTED"

Mr. M.C. Chagla, interviewed by the "Chronicle" representative said:—

"It is a very half-hearted response to a very fine gesture made by the Congress. Why cannot our great Government rise to the occasion? The sum-total of the Government's magnanimity seems to be that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan will remain incarcerated. The Frontier Province will continue to be discontented, as the Red Shirts are still declared to be illegal. If the Government had any imagination, they would have repealed all the repressive legislation and won a large section of the people to their side. But what can one expect of a wooden and unimaginative bureaucracy? Small minds and great empires go ill together. And amongst the many sins of commission and omission of the present Government, a small mind, is the most outstanding."

REMOVE BAN ON STATE SUBJECTS

No Justification For Its Continuance, Says Mr. Trivedi

Mr. Manishanker S. Trivedi, General Secretary of the Indian States' People's Conference has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"It is, indeed, strange if not surprising that the Government Communique on the subject of their response to the Patna Decisions is silent in the matter of the removal of the ban imposed upon hundreds of States' subjects under the Foreigner's Act; it is hoped that the deportation orders so unjustly passed against States' subjects will be immediately recalled because these orders were calculated to prevent States' subjects from participating in the civil disobedience movement and as it has now been suspended, there is no justification whatever to continue these orders for one moment longer."

RESTORE "STATUS QUO ANTE BELLUM"

Delhi Nationalists On What Govt. Least Could Do

NEW DELHI, June 6

Enquiries in nationalist circles go to show that Government's communique has been received coldly on account of the two reservations about the N.W.F.P. and the release of prisoners.

It is strongly felt that Government far from making a corresponding gesture have thrown cold water on the expectations of nationalists. It is also felt that the least that Government could do was to restore status quo ante bellum. The reservation about prisoners is interpreted as exclusion among others of Pandit Jawarlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and the reservation about the Red Shirt movement is regarded as a policy of isolation applied to a movement which was affiliated to the Congress in July 1931 by a resolution of the Working Committee.

News of the withdrawal of the ban by Governemnt spread quickly in the city. Congress workers began moving about discussing the question of reorganisation of Congress Committees. It is understood that Congress'tes are informally meeting to-night and within a couple of days the District Congress Committee office will be opened and the office-bearers elected.—A. P.

U. P. CONGRESS-MEN'S PROGRAMME

BENARES, June 6.

It is understood that members of the executive of the U. P. Congress Committee are meeting at Lucknow on June 10 and subsequent days to consider the resolutions of the All-India Congress Committee and the Congress Working Committee passed at Patna and devise ways and means of giving effect to them in the United Provinces.

Among matters to be considered are the reorganisation of congress work, establishment of provincial office, arrangements for Congress elections, reorganisation of the Seva Dal and scheme for reorganisation of national service and arrangents for the holding of the next provincial political conference.—A. P.

TO IMPLEMENT PATNA RESOLUTION

U. P. Plans To Resuscitate Congress Organisations

LUCKNOW, June 6.

To give effect to the Patna decisions local Congressmen are making efforts to resuscitate Congress organisations in the province which since the imposition of the ban by the Government on Congress activities were in a dormant state.

Babu Mohanlal Saxena is shortly undertaking an extensive tour on foot to revive in Lucknow District Congress activities on the lines of the recent Patna decisions.

A meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee will be held here on June 12 to discuss 'inter alia' the question of holding a provincial political conference sometime in August. Advantage may also be taken of the presence of Congressmen from all parts of the province to ascertain their views on the question of the forthcoming Assembly elections, nominating candidates to contest them and setting up machinery for conducting the electioneering campaign on behalf of the Provincial Congress Committee.

The public meeting under the auspices of the Lucknow Congress Committees passed resolutions approving of Patna decisions, expressing sympathy with strikers in Bombay, Nagpur, Sholapur and other places and urging employers to take early steps to arrive at an equittable settlement with the workers.—A.P

BELGIAN GOVT. RESIGNS

BRUSSELS, June 6.

The Government resigned after two Government Bills had been rejected in Parliament.—Reuter.

RECORD PROFITS FROM POSTAL DEPT.

LONDON, June 6.

The Barometer of national recovery plan as reflected in the post-office, is set fair, according to the Postmaster-General, in the House of Commons.

The Department made a record profit of nearly 12-1/2 million sterling last year, of which eight millions would be expended in new developments, particularly, telephones and telegraphs.

Last year's record of telephonic traffic and postal revenue are generally resuming practically normal rate and growth.

Airmail services are substantially increasing.

6-1/4 million wireless licences were issued last year.

The Postmaster announced a substantial reduction in the telephone charges.—Reuter.

PLANTERS PROTEST AGAINST QUOTA

KOTTAYAM, June 5.

The Rubber Planters of Kerala met here last evening under the auspices of the Indian Planters' Association and passed a resolution protesting against the meagre allotment of Indian quota and requesting the International Regulation Committee to rectify the injustice by raising the Indian quota.

Another resolution requested the Governments of Travancore, Cochin and British India not to ratify the Restriction Scheme or resort to Legislative enactment in pursuance thereof unless and until the just claims of these countries are satisfied.—A.P.

Single Transferable Vote System

NAINI TAL, June 1.

Among other non-official bills to be introduced are two similar bills by Rai Bahadur Babu Vikramajit Singh, which seek to amend the United Provinces District Boards Act X of 1922 and the United Provinces Municipalities Act, Act II of 1916 respectively with a view to introduce the single transferable vote system for committee elections in the place of the plural voting system prevalent now in Municipal and other local bodies.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

"Congress House"

In view of the removal of the ban on Congress organisations by the Government of Bombay, it is now only a question of time when the "Congress House" at Girgaum Back Road will be restored to the local Congress authorities. Once a place of pilgrimage of almost every man and woman in Bombay, the Congress House has been in the possession of the police for a little over two years, ever since the Second Civil Disobedience movement was launched in 1932. What tremendous political energy did this place create? To how many thousands of young men and women fired with the zeal for patriotism did this place offer an asylum and field for national service? These vivid and historical events are bound to haunt the memory of any student of the city's political movements. Let us hope that the Congress House will again capture a place in the hearts of the people of Bombay and will regain its popularity among all sections. Long Live "Congress House."

Revival Of Congress Activity

Every lover of activity and life in the public life of the country will welcome the gesture of the Government of India in removing the ban on the Congress organisations in the country. There is no doubt that it is belated and certain reservations of the Government have justly caused resentment and disapproval.

Bombay, which has been looked up as the centre of Congress activity in the country, will once again hum with Congress meetings and propaganda for the forthcoming Congress session. Mr. Nariman says that the work of re-organisation of the Congress Committees has been going on and very soon, people will be glad to hear of the whilwind propaganda that will be carried on, on behalf of the Congress, by the local Congressmen.

Bombay's Water-Supply

The water supply of Bombay city entirely depends upon the rains and if the monsoon does not set in soon, in spite of the Municipal Commissioner's order to continue the water supply as usual, the Municipal executive will have to re-consider the matter. The latest figures regarding storage of water in municipal lakes show that the Tansa Lake as well as other subsidiary lakes contains less water than it did last year. At the end of May Tansa Tank contained 11,017 million gallons against 14,978 millions last year. As Tansa Tank is the principal supply of water to the city and the suburbs, unless monsoon sets in early, the shortage is likely to cause anxiety in the near future.

WELL-TRIED CONGRESSMEN MUST BE SENT TO ASSEMBLY

But The Main Work Before The Country is The Re-organisation Of The Congress, Says Sardar Sardul Singh

LAHORE, June 5.

"If the Congress workers have learnt anything during the last 15 years, it is the sense of loyalty to its decisions and discipline in carrying them out," states Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar in a statement to the "United Press."

"Whenever a new or difficult situation arises," continued Sardar Sardul Singh, "it is naturally discussed from more than one point of view and there are consequently always differences of opinion as regards how to meet it. But when once the decisions have been arrived at by any representative gathering of Congressmen, whatever may be their views before, almost all of them support such decisions like a loyal and well-disciplined army.

"The Patna decisions show this in a very remarkable manner. Before Patna meeting, the Congressmen were not of one mind as regards the suspension of the Civil Disobedience and the entry into legislatures. But when once after full discussions and deliberations, a final shape has been given to these questions, every Congressman regards it his duty to support those decisions. Those who were not in favour of Council-entry now regard it their duty to help the other party as whole-heartedly as it is possible under the circumstances. Same is the case as regards the suspension of Civil Disobedience.

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

"There is no doubt about it that new life is again pulsating in the veins of the country. The question that, attracts one's immediate attention is the question of Assembly Elections. I am sure the Congress Election Board will put forward well-tried Congressmen as candidates for the Assembly seats and that the country will whole-heartedly support such candidates during the elections. There are bound to be differences of opinion as regards the individual merits of different candidates, who desire to be nominated for the elections; but when once the choice is made, whatever our personal opinions about such a choice may be, we should see that the nominated candidates succeed. No Congressman who can do anything to help the National candidates should spare any effort to make sure the success of such candidates.

REORGANISE CONGRESS.

"But the main work before the country is the reorganisation of the Congress. It is more than two years that the Congress Committee ceased to function properly under the constitution. Owing to the civil disobedience movement, the committee had to be disbanded and dictators appointed in their place. Later on owing to Poona decisions, even these dictators and secret committees were abolished. Patna decisions do away with all emergent measures. The suspension of civil disobedience naturally reverts the "status quo" and the revival of the old Congress Commttees and Congress institutions that functioned in normal times.

"This is the work that would finally tell. We have to make the Congress stronger ever than before. Even the most ardent of those who are in favour of Parliamentary work realise that the country's freedom cannot be achieved through the legislatures. If our country is to attain the status of a self-governing country, it is to be attained only through proper organisation of the country's forces through the Congress. Let us now, therefore, gird up our loins, and see that before the year is out, at least a crore of members are enlisted to work under the Congress Flag.

Swadeshi, unlift of the masses, village organisation, Khadi and communal unity will infuse strength all round. I am sure that if the Congress Committees are again properly organised and work on the lines suggested for them by Mahatma Gandhi at Patna the day would not be far off when the country would acquire strength that would be effective and irresistible.

NON-VIOLENCE AS SHEET-ANCHOR.

"As ever non-violence is to remain our sheet-anchor. So far, we have been non-violent in action; it has produced wonderful results. In future we should have non-violent thoughts and non-violent words. That will bring us face to face with our goal. There are temptations all round to think, speak and act violently. We have to overcome all these temptations."—United Press.

ONE ACCUSED TO HANG

Three Get Life Transportation For Murder

NEW DELHI, June 6.

The District and Sessions Judge sentenced to death Rasul Singh on a charge of murder.

He sentenced three other accused to transportation for life while four others were acquitted.

The prosecution story was that in last October, Fateh Singh a peasant while going to field was shot dead with a revolver by Rasul Singh with the help of the co-accused.

The facts of the case are that the widow of Rasul Singh's brother was in illicit intimacy with Manasingh, a brother of Fatehsing. The accused murdered Fatehsingh so that Manasingh might come to the spot when he could kill him.—(United Press).

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B. S. N. Co.'s PLEASURE CRUISES

PROGRAMME FOR WEEK ENDING 10TH JUNE 1934.

Saturday 9th June 1934. Pirwari or Ulwa 3.30—9.00 p.m.
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Fare per person Rs. 1-8-0. Children at half rates.

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Tickets will be sold at Apollo Bunder at the time of embarkation.

NOTE:—The Pleasure Cruises will not be run after the 10th instant, owing to the approaching Monsoon. Weather permitting they will be resumed early in September when it is proposed to widen their scope by arranging trips to places of interest outside the Harbour. Please watch opening announcement early in September.

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BRITAIN MUST "GO FORWARD" IN INDIA

Ex-Civil Servant Says Democracy Has Come To Stay

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Sir Laurie Hammond, who was in the Indian Civil Service for 36 years, is convinced that all the arguments against transferring the Government of India from British to Indian hands are just fifteen years too late.

He explained this view at a meeting organised by the Union of Britain and India at Taunton.

Sir Laurie said that it was when the Montagu proposals were translated into action by the Government of India Act that the decisive step was taken for the eventual transference of power.

For good or for evil the apple of discord in the shape of Democracy was thrown into the Indian political arena and it could not now be taken back.

"UNDOUBTED RISKS."

The Europeans who had worked in India during the past ten years realised that it was impossible to hold India without, not merely the tacit approval, but the active assistance of Indians.

We could not administer India except through Indians, and if we tried to revert to the old system of bureaucratic rule, without first trying to fulfil the promises repeatedly made throughout the past century, we would forfeit their assistance.

That was why it was preferable to run to undoubted risks of going forward with those Indians than the certainty of grave trouble if we disappointed them.

The forward policy must be accompanied by three conditions: Adequate finance; the native states must come into the proposed Federation to five the Central Legislature the stability it at present lacked; safeguards must be adequate and capable of enforcement.—Reuter.

DEFENCE OF INDIA POLICY

Sir John Thompson's Appeal For Fair Play

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

"I want to appeal for fair-play. The cause of India is not getting it. This controversy should be conducted on the square. If there is to be strife, let the weapons at least be clean."

This plea was made by Sir John Thompson, Chairman of the Union of Britain and India, in a speech at Bristol (last night) in which he defended the White Paper policy.

"To suggest that the Government is free to postpone proceedings indefinitely is palpably absurd," he went on.

"There lurks in the suggestion, too, a hint that the Government is going forward, have done something shady or improper whereas they have walked along the white high road all the way.

"But that high roads has hedges on either side, and there are men behind those hedges, nominal adherents of the Government, who would rather the Government never get to the end of the journey.

"It is absurd to talk aboit treachery and betrayal when the charge implies the complicity of men like our Indian governors and members of Council."

Referring to a remark of Lord Lloyd's that behind the White Paper there was indirectly a great deal of Communism, Sir John said:

"Comrade Baldwin and Comrade Hoare and their fellow-conspirators who sit in a row on the front bench can be trusted to look after themselves, while the die-hards in this country pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the Indian Congress.

"There is nothing the Indian extremist more devoutly prays for than the success of the extremists in England. In their victory lies in his triumph.

"Everyone who knows India knows that there has been little peace in the country for the last twenty years, but if less than the White Paper is given to India then we shall have to face something more vehement than we have ever known before."—Reuter.

MORE DEBATING IN HIGH SCHOOLS

National Tourney, Now To Be Held, Shows Hold Of The Art On Students

TOPEKA, (U.S.A.).

The culminating events of a Winter's work for hundreds of high school students will take place here for a week, when the national high school speech tournament is held. Champion debaters and other speech winners from various sections of the country will vie and will have their final efforts broadcast over a nation-wide book-up. Both debates and other tests of oratorical skill will be held.

These national tournaments have come to be notable events. At the one held at Wooster, Ohio, last year, some eighty-seven schools in a large proportion of the States were represented. Each year a subject of public interest is debated. Last year it was taxation. This year it is "Resolved, That the Federal Government should enact legislation providing for the regulation and control of radio, similar to the system in Great Britain."

Broadcasting companies have taken cognizance of this interest in their field and issued an elaborate booklet of 192 pages entitled, "Broadcasting in the United States", giving the points for the American system. The foreword states that the booklet was intended for schol debaters. However, the students have access to much material for the other side.

SPREAD IN THE COUNTRY

This debating movement has developed widely among the high school students in the last few years, taking its place alongside the already large college and university movement. There are now thirty-five State high school debating leagues, according to Bruno E. Jacob of Ripon, Wis., secretary of the National Forensic League and they embrace approximately 5,000 high schools with debating teams. It is safe to say that upward of 100,000 pupils of the country are receiving instruction in the art.

The State high school debating leagues were loosely associated through the National University Extension Association until 1932, when the National Forensic League, an honorary high school speech fraternity, took over the work.

Debating has given rise to a new position on high school faculties—that of debate coach. It is thought that in time he will become as important as the athletic coach.

INDIANS TO PARTICIPATE IN EMPIRE GAMES

Prof. Sondhi Explains To Viceroy Need Of Govt. Assistance

SIMLA, June 5.

The prospect of India participating in the British Empire Games, which will be held in England from August 4 to August 11, has definitely improved. It is expected that Indian athletes will sail from Bombay on June 21.

Professor Sondhi left Simla today after an interview with the Viceroy and two members of Government. He explained to them the need for assistance from the Government of India.

REBEL LEADER SHOT DEAD

RANGOON, June 5.

Boh Lone Htaw a proclaimed rebel leader was shot dead by a police party on Monday at Thayetkon, Insein District.

Lone Htaw was one of the notorious rebel leaders during the last rebellion.

He evaded capture ever since he was outlawed as a proclaimed rebel with a price on his head.—A. P.

SWEET-MEAT SELLER ARRESTED

FEROZEPUR, June 5.

The Ferozepur city police raided a house near Multani Gate They arrested one Daulat Ram a sweetmeat-seller. At the time of the raid the accused, it is said, was busy with counterfeiting coins It is alleged a quantity of silver and some dice were recovered from his possession.—United Press

JEWELLERY SHOPS RAIDED

NEW DELHI, June 5.

The Delhi Police are at present busy recovering precious stones valued at about one-and-a-half lakhs of rupees stolen from the brother of the Nawab of Rampur from Calcutta.

On receipt of information from Calcutta, the Police here raided the houses and firms of several jewellers.—A. P.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION & CRIMINAL ASSAULT

Girl Reveals Story Of Her Terrible Plight

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, June 5.

A sensational story of alleged abduction and detection was narrated before Mr. Azizuddin Ahmad, Magistrate, by Ramdevi, a girl who was rescued by a Hindu crowd from a house in Junga State (Simla Hills) after she had absented from home for over a week.

CHALLANS FILED.

The Court Inspector earlier filed challans against Abdul Gani and Abdul Ghaffar, two washermen, under sections 366 and 376 of the Indian Penal Code against Nasrullah (son of Habibulla) a local landlord under Section 366 and 376. Two accused in this case, namely, Abdur Rahman, compositor, and Nurmohammad.

Before the case was taken up by Mr. Azizudd'n a large crowd occupied every available suace in the compound and the precincts of the court and when the girl was taken in the court-room the crowd rushed in with the result that the furniture of the court-room was slightly broken. Police help was immediately sought by telephone and crowd was brought under control.

GIRL'S STORY

Ramdevi stated she came to Simla in April to stay with her brother who is a clerk in the Royal Air Force office. One Thursday about three weeks back, she had a quarrel with her sister-in-law and went down-hill where she saw three dhobies. One of them questioned her, and she narrated to him the cause of her having left home. Thereupon, they had brief consultations and offered to keep her in their house until her brother came back from the office.

She refused the offer, but one of them, Ghani, caught her by the arm and shut her up in a house. When she tried to cry for help they gagged her the owner of house in which her brother was living came searching for her, and she shouted from inside, but he did not hear her. Both the accused told him that they had not seen her.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL OFFENCE

That evening the accused offered her food which she refused, and expressed desire to go back to her home. Ghafoor later committed on her a criminal offence and dragged her out to the jungle at about 11 p.m.

There Ghafoor remained sitting near her while Ghani brought Subhan Butt who had a "burqa" with him They forcibly put the "burqa" on her, and under threat of murder made her sit in a rickshaw driven by three coolies. She left the rickshaw after going a long distance, and then they brought her to the house of a Babu. In that house there were the Babu's wife and mother to whom she narrated the behaviour of accused towards her.

Both these women told her that Ghani would marry her and then take her to Kashmir. They further told her that if she did not become a Muslim and marry Ghani he would kill her.

Continuing the story the girl stated that on Saturday night Subhan Butt took her to a jungle and committed a criminal offence and left her in the house of another Babu. She slept there that night near that Babu's wife and next day thec shut her up in a room. She tried to peep through the windows to attract attention of the passerby, but the Babu immediately came in and threatened her with violence. When he left home she told her story to the Babu's wife and requested her to help her in returning to her guardians. The Babu's wife advised her to become a Muslim and marry a Muslim Babu. She rejected the advice whereupon the Babu's wife said she also was a Hindu three years ago and had turned a Muslim (the Court-Inspector here told the court that the Babu referred to in the earlier house is the accused Abdur Rahman and the Babu referred to in this house is Nasrullah).

Proceeding Ramdevi said at midnight Subhan Butt took her from this house to Nurmohammad, a milkman's house where she was found by a crowd.

She was then examined by two male doctors and a lady doctor. She identified both the accused Abdul Ghafoor and Abdul Ghani who were present in the court.

BAIL APPLIED FOR

The Counsel for Nasrullah, Mr. Melak, Barkatali of Lahore then applied for bail, and also wanted a medical examination of the girl to show that girl got conceived about three months back.

Both the applications have been kept pending and the hearing is adjourned till to-morrow.

Mukul Mitra, son of a forest Officer of the Tripura State was arrested yesterday on Akhaura Railway Station Platform in connection with terrorist activities and escorted to Comilla.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	.. ..	Rs. 1,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	.. ..	Rs. 1,00,000

COMMENCED BUSINESS on 10TH MAY, 1933.
BUSINESS RESULTS FOR FIRST 12 MONTHS.

Proposals received	.. ..	Rs. 16,50,000
Policies issued	.. ..	Rs. 11,45,000
Actual Premium income	.. ..	Rs. 48,000
Death claims	.. ..	Nil

"Managed efficiently and conducted on sound principles" says the well-known Actuary Mr. G. S. Marathey, M.A., A.I.A., of Poona.

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NEW GOVERNING BOARD

Opens on 7th June, 1934

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A SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION IN MONTHLY FEES

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Asiatic Government Security

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Mysore State).

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Write for Prospectus and other Particulars:

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Opera Tram Road, Bombay 4.

Latest Commercial News

Considerable Liquidation In New York Cotton

WEATHER UNFAVOURABLE BUT FLUCTUATIONS NARROW

Gold Quiet, Silver Steady And Grains Firm

SOME IMPROVEMENT IN CROSS-RATES

BOMBAY, June 6

On Wednesday, the sterling dollar and the sterling franc cross rates improved considerably.

NARROW FLUCTUATIONS IN NEW YORK COTTON

The New York cotton market opened firm but declined a little thereafter on considerable liquidation. The opening firmness was due to strength in other commodity markets. The speculative buying absorbed a steady stream of offers. Later fluctuations were narrow. The weather continued unfavourable.

GOLD QUIET BUT SILVER STEADY

London gold prices declined a little but silver ruled slightly steadier.

LIVERPOOL AND CHICAGO WHEAT FIRM

Liverpool and Chicago wheat ruled firm. Trading was active on speculative buying. Linseed was firm.

TIN AND RUBBER STEADY

Tin and rubber ruled steady.

GILTEDGEDS IN GOOD REQUEST

The London Stock Exchange exhibited a better sentiment while giltedged securities were in good request.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934.)

New York, June 6

Previous closing rate	12.16
To-day's opening rate	12.25
Difference	+09
To-day's closing rate	12.17
Difference	+01

Broach Expectation July ..... Rs. 211-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, June 6

Previous closing rate	6.11
To-day's opening rate	6.22
Difference	+11
To-day's closing rate	6.24
Difference	+13

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, June 6

The continuance of unfavourable weather reports was the only sustaining factor which kept prices from falling, off despite considerable selling pressure from outside The present level attracted considerable liquidation but the strength of other leading commodities and firmness of outside markets induced a good deal of speculative activity which readily absorbed the steady stream of offers However fears that there might be a sudden reversal in the trend of weather checks a sudden rise and keeps the market pinned to yesterday's closing level.

Trading in October commenced at 12.25, i.e. 9 points higher than the previous closing Prices improved on considerable buying by local interests and commission houses prompted by higher Liverpool advices and the firm tendency of wheat and stock markets but subsequent liquidation fared down gains and October came down to 12.16. However thereafter renewed buying came in and prices gradually rose to 12.20.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.17 with a rise of 1 point.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 6

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.64/11.63) —
October (11.86/11.86) 12.25
January (11.98/11.97) —

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, June 6

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American July (6.19) 6.26
American October (6.14) 6.22
Egyptian July (8.30) 8.34
Egyptian October (8.37) 8.39

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, June 6 10-30 p.m.

As the New York cotton futures opened 9 points up Broach J-A was quoted at Rs. 212-4 at night and as the New York futures were only 1 point up subsequently Broach J-A declined to Rs. 211-4 and then ruled steady at Rs. 211-8.

Currency Dept. Accounts

An abstract of the Accounts of the Currency Department on the 31st May 1934 is given below:—

(In thousands of rupees)

Notes in circulation	1,79,39,12
Reserve Coin and Bullion—	
Silver coin in India	83,94,10
Gold bullion in India	41,55,42
Silver bullion in India	12,36,50
Securities (purchase price) in India	29,84,12
Securities (purchase price) in England	11,68,98

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, June 6

Previous closing	5.04 3/8
To-day's opening	5.05 3/8
To-day's closing	5.06 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, June 6

Previous closing	5.03 3/4
To-day's opening	5.04 1/8
To-day's closing	5.06 5/8
Difference	+.02 7/8

FRANC RATE

London, June 6

Previous closing	76.40
To-day's opening	76.46
To-day's closing	76.65
Difference	+.25

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 6

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.04-1/8 and then further appreciated to 5.04-11/16 steadily improving to 5.05-5/16.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 5.06 5/8

The franc opened at 76.46 and advanced to 76.53 thereafter rising to 76.59

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 76.65

LONDON SILVER

London, June 6

The market was quiet

	Last price	To-day's Price.
Spot	19 11/16d.	19 13/16d.
Forward	19 11/16d.	19 7/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 6

Gold (£6-18-0) £6-17-10 1/2

BULLION

London, June 6

Influx (nil) £100,000
Withdrawal (nil) nil.
Silver (19 11/16d.) 19 13/16d.
Gold per ounce (£6-18-0) £6-17-10 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, June 6

3 months (15/16 to 15/16 p.c.) 15/16 to 15/16 p.c.
4 months (1 to 1 p.c.) 15/16 to 1 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 1/16 p.c.) 1 to 1 1/16 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, June 6 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32)	1-6 1/32
Paris on Bombay (5.74 5/8)	5.75 3/4
New York on Bombay (38.00)	38.00
Berlin on Bombay (0.96 1/4)	0.96 1/4
London on Milan (58.25)	58.37
London on Shanghai (1-3 1/2)	1-3 5/8
London on Kobe (1-2 1/4)	1-2 9/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 6

Silver opened steady at Rs. 55/2, 55/4, and 55/6. The market gathered strength on good speculative buying as a result of better Shanghai advices and subsequently due to favourable London cables but bazaars appeared as sellers in the afternoon and the advance was partially lost and prices closed steady at Rs. 55/3, 55/5 and 55/7.

Gold opened steady at Rs 34/6, 34/6/3 and 34/6/9. Prices rose on some banks and local buying due to the higher dollar exchange but subsequently the market eased on speculative selling and liquidation influenced by improved sterling advices and closed at Rs. 34/4/3, 34/4/6 and 34/5.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 6

Liverpool wheat opened strong with July at 57-3/8 and October at 60. Prices advanced on very active trading influenced by good advices from abroad and a large volume of business was put through.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 6

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 1.00-3/4. Trading was more active on some speculative buying.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, June 6

Chicago oats and rye were unquoted.

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 6

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS.

Tin (£228 buyers £228 1/8 sellers) £228 1/4 buyers £228 1/2 sellers steady
Lead (£11 buyers £11 1/16 sellers) £11 1/8 buyers £11 3/8 sellers firmer
Electrolytic Copper (£35 5/8 to £35 1/4) £35 5/8 to £35 7/8
Glasgow (70) 70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 1/2) 2-1
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-2) 2-2

JUTE

Crop July-Aug (£15) £15 sellers
Dundee July-Aug. (£17 sellers) unquoted
Lightning July-Aug. (£15 3/4 sellers) unquoted

RUBBER

Spot (6 1/8) 6 3/8 paid and value
April-June (6 3/16) 6 1/2 paid and value

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay June-July (£12 7/8) £13 sellers
Linseed Calcutta June-July (£12 11/16) £12 7/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata June-July (£11) £11 1/8 sellers
Rapeseed Toria June-July (£10 11/16) £10 3/4 sellers

JUTE SHARES QUIET BUT STEADY

CALCUTTA, June 6

In the share market to-day jute shares ruled quiet but steady and moderate business took place. Coal shares were unchanged and Teas were fairly steady. Miscellaneous section was also unchanged. Government securities were quiet but steady. Closing quotations were:

Three and a half per cent paper 88/8; three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 98/9 s 1; four per cent loan 1960/70 103/5 s 1; five per cent loan 1939/44 108/3; five per cent loan 1940/43 108/11 s 1.

Banks: Bank of India 115 s 1; Central Bank 28/12

Railways: Hardwar Dehra Branch 114 Howrah Amta Light 82

Coals: Amalgamated 20/8 s 1; Bengal 252/8; Burrakur 14/14 s 1; East Indian 20/8 s 1; Hurriladih 8/2; Nazira 9/4 ct New Beerbhoom 14 s 1; Rancegunge 34/4 s 1; Sendra 11/9.

Cotton: Dunbar ordy 116 s 1; Kesoram 4

Jutes: Adamjee ordy 10/10; Adamjee pref 113 s 1; Anglo-India 359; Auckland 211/8; Bally 175; Bally pref 122; Barangore 160/8, Birla 9/8 odd lot; Birla pref 107 s 1; Clive ordy 30/2; Delta 372 s 1; Fort Gloster 520, Gourepore 452 s 1; Gourepore pref 121/8; Ganges 266 s 1; Howrah 51/1; Hukumchand 14/13; Hukumchand pf. 110 s 1; Kamarhatty 452 Kamarhatty pref 129; Kanknarrah 458 s 1; Lansdowne 149 s 1; Lothian 283/8 s 1; National 23/8 s 1; New Central 371 s 1; Northbrook pref 136; Orient 216/8; Presidency 5/15 s 1; Reliance pref 141 s 1; Union 450 s 1

Miscellaneous: Agra Electric 105 s 1; Benares Electric 12/6; Patna Electric 13/6; Shahjahanpore Electric 5; Bengal Iron 3/15; Kumardhubi Engineering pref 59; Indian Wood products 30/4; British Burma Petroleum 2/12 c. t; British Ceylon Corporation ordy 6/15; Midnapore Zemindary 65; Bengal Timber Trading pref 148.

Sugar Shares: Balramupr 14; Champaran 20/4; Rohtas 8/12 s 1;

Teas: Betjan 29/8 ex div; Bhatkawa 59/8; Bishnauth 33/12; Dimakusi 37/4; Gungaram 304 s 1; Huldibari 30/4 s 1; Naga Hills 23/8 c t; Rutema 13/4; Tezpore ordy 12/14

Debentures: 5 and a half per cent 1915/30/40 Dalhousie Property debs 98.+ A. P.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

There were no tenders for sterling on Wednesday, the 6th June 1934. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 13th June 1934 on the same conditions as previously announced.

The third Punjab and N.W.F.P. Sewa Samiti Conference will be held on June 30th and 1st. July at Gujranwala. The Hon'ble Dr. Gokal Chand Narang will preside.

At the present rate of progress, London will have sunk to sixth place among the cities in twenty years' time. The first three will, it is estimated, be Tokyo, with a population of 11,000,000; New York with just over 10,000,000; and Shanghai with 9,000,000.

GOOD RALLY IN ALL HOME SECURITIES

RECRUDESCENCE OF HEATWAVE IN WINTER WHEAT BELT

Brighter Prospects Of Industrial Peace In America: Revival Of Inflationary Psychology

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 6

On the Stock Exchange, improved sentiment noticeable yesterday was well maintained and in practically all sections there was a firm tone, outstanding features being good rally in all home securities and further strength in Kaffirs.

In Commodities wheat again advanced owing to the recrudescence of a heatwave in the winter-wheat belt but eased slightly towards the close. Large business was done in cocoa which closed steady.

Wall Street opened firm on the revival of inflationary psychology and brighter prospects of industrial peace but later turned somewhat hesitant.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, June 6

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £89 3/8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 6 3-30 p.m.

The London Stock Exchange markets generally were more active. Giltedgeds were firm. There were some good features in oil shares. Industrials generally were firmer on numerous covering purchases.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£76 7/8) £77
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (102 1/4) £102 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 1/4) £109 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan (£112 7/8) £112 7/8
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101 7/8) £102 1/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£110 3/4) £110 7/8

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 8 3/4) dol 8 3/4
International Holding (dol 1 5/8) dol 1 5/8
Hydro Electric (dol 5 1/8) dol 5 1/8
Musical Industries (23-3) 29-10 1/2
Princhin Johnson (38-4 1/2) 39-3
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (33-10 1/2) 34-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical Def (8-9) 8-9
Woolsworth New Ord (95-0) 96-6
Swedish Match (8-3) 8-6
Dunlop Rubber (50-6) 50-9
University Ordinary (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2
Ford Motors (32-0) 32-9
Cables and Wireless (£7 3/8) £7 3/8
British American Tobacco (120-3) 122-0
Camera 'A' (£7 5/8) £7 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (122-7 1/2) 122-7 1/2
P and O S N Co Defd (16-9) 16-9
Distillers (88-0) 88-0
Bredrurd Dyers (14-3) 14-3
British Ceylonese (11-4 1/2) 11-4 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (62-3) 63-1 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (47-1 1/2) 45-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (10-6) 10-6
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-7 1/2) 10-7 1/2
Inter Nickels (24 7/8) 25 5/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-3) 5-3
Tata Iron and Steel (£112-6) £112-6

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 6 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£76) £76 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£89 1/4) £89 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£109 7/8) £110
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£111 3/8) £111 3/8
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (£105 1/2) £105 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£98) £98 1/4
5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£111 3/8) £111 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/65 (£108 1/8) £108 1/8

TEA SHARES.

Asam Company (27-6) 27-6
Doran Tea (60-0) 60-0
Empire of India and Ceylon (36-3) 36-3

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (12) 12.

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo-Dutch Rubber (25-3) 25-3
Gula Kelampong (23-1 1/2) 23-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (32-3) 32-3

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (56-9) 56-9
Burma Corporation (13-0) 13-0
Rio Tintos (18 1/2) 18 1/2.
East Rand Proprietary (38-6) 38-0
Rand Mines (139-3) 139-3

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (36-0) 36-10 1/2
Anglo-Persian (44-6) 44-6
Burma Oil (101-10 1/2) 101-10 1/2
Mexican Eagle (8-6) 8-6
Shell Transport (46-3) 46-6
Royal Dutch (£20 1/8) £20 1/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 6

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange

General Motors (dol 30) dol 31 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 14) dol 14 3/8
U S Steel Common (dol 38 7/8) dol 40 7/8
United States Steel preference (dol 80) unquoted.

'QUAKE SURVEY PARTIES' FINDINGS

Sitamarhi Sinks About Two Feet Below Level

PATNA, June 5.

The Relief Commissioner of the Government of Bihar and Orissa issued the following communique on earthquake under date June 5:

"Considerable public interest has been aroused by the work of the Survey of India Parties which have been checking levels of the country in Tirhut since the eartquake. The results of this survey have now been received by the Local Government.

Much of the information which has been furnished consists of the lines of levelling over the country where no previous levels have been recorded. This part of material will require detailed study by drainage engineers, but there are two main lines along which full information existed of levels before the earthquake, and it is possible along these lines to indicate generally how levels have changed. The longest of these lines is that which runs from Bagaha in the extreme north-west of Champaran district through Sitamarhi to Darbhanga running along the Railway line.

JANAKPUR SINKS 1-1|2 FT..

Starting from the west, there is no appreciable change as far as Ramnagar. From Ramnagar to Chaurandano, the levels have sunk slightly, the amount increasing towards the east, but nowhere as much as a foot, Bairagnia and Dheng have each sunk a few inches, and Riga has sunk six inches. Sitamarhi Railway Station has sunk nearly two feet, Bajpatti one and a quarter feet, and Janakpur Road Statio one feet and a half.

At the next station Jogaira drop is two and three quarters feet. Stations Kamtaul and Muhammadpur have only dropped one foot each while at Darbhanga Railway Station the level seems to have dropped one and three quarters feet. To the east of Darbhanga fall in levels is about one foot.

Another line along which comparisons are possible is that running from Bagaha through Bettiah and Motihari to Muzaffarpur. Bettiah seems to have sunk by six inches and Motihari by a foot and a half. The bench marks at Muzaffarpur are mostly about three quarters of a foot lower than they were before earthquake.

The measurements which have been quoted are those of what are known an interred bench marks or of standard bench marks.

A large number of bench marks are on Railway bridge abutments or on masonry buildings. These show considerably greater drops than interred bench marks but it is probable that the latter are truer index to changes in general level of the country because heavy bridges and buildings have tended to sink into surrounding soil and lowering of bench marks fixed on such structures does not necessarily mean lowering of general surface level, or changes along the lines described are typical of changes over the surrounding country.

GENERAL SINKING OF LEVEL.

It seems likely that earthquake has caused general sinking of level to a slight degree drop tending to increase to the south-east.

Before earthquake Sitamarhi was 201 feet Muzaffarpur was 175 feet, Darbhanga 155 feet above sea level. The amount of sinkage due to earthquake is small in comparison with these differences.—United Press.

ARABIAN NIGHTS REVIVED IN PUNJAB?

Strange Story Of Stone Robot That Guards Jewels In A Robbers' Cave

SIMLA, June 2.

A story which reads like a tale from the Arabian Nights, of hidden treasure in a cave and robbers, and which also conveys promise of the discovery of an old tomb or building under a mound, comes from Sirsa, in Hissar. It tells of the exploits of a gang of dacoits who, it is alleged, at one time made the cave under the mound their hiding place, says the Simla correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette."

The story goes that the leader of the gang, by accident, discovered a dark passage in the cave and, proceeding with his band to explore it, found it was a secret tunnel. The dacoits are said to have entered the tunnel, but they were almost asphyxiated by poisonous gasses.

They returned time and again to their task and a number of them succeeded in reaching the end of the tunnel, where they found a door wide open with a peculiar red light suffusing the entrance to a room.

Three steps led to a room. On the first step there was a stone image lying on its face. As soon as the leader of the gang stepped on the first step, the stone image rose into a sitting posture, and as he stepped on the second step, the image rose to its full height.

DIED OF FRIGHT.

One of the dacoits, it is reported, collapsed through fright and he was dead when his companions rushed to his assistance. The dacoits beat a hasty retreat to the cave and secured a huge log of wood which they took to the end of the tunnel and hastily deposited on the third step. The stone robot is said to have chopped the block of wood to pieces.

The robbers then used a pole to remove a coat hanging on a peg in the room from a safe distance. This coat is said to have huge diamond buttons which they are reported to have sold in Bombay for a large sum of money. They also took a blacksmith into the tunnel to investigate the mystery stone robot, but as he tried to remove the first step, all steps are said to have shown signs of sinking.

This is said to have been the story told by the blacksmith to a wealthy man in Ferozepore who promptly went to Sirsa and offered the owner of the land on which the mound stands to buy the land. The owner has refused to sell the land but it appears that he has shown his willingness to allow the prospective purchaser, on payment of Rs. 2,000 to carry out excavations on condition that any treasure found will be shared equally.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INQUIRY.

The prospective purchaser approached the Collector and related the story. He also wrote to the Archaeological Department expressing his firm belief that there were precious stones in the room guarded by a stone robot. Khan Bahadur Maulvi Zafar Hasan, Deputy Director of Archaeology, has volunteered to conduct the investigations.

It is known that Sirsa and Hissar are old towns. They are known to have been prosperous towns in the days of Shahab-ud-Din Ghori and Prithvi Raj. For all one knows, there may be an old building, even a temple buried under the mound.

If the alleged stone robot is controlled by a mechanical contrivance, this discovery will be of great archaeological interest and if an old temple is revealed, it may have several archaeological surprises.

TOBACCO HABIT AMONG JUVENILES

Bill In U. P. Council To Prevent It

NAINI TAL, June 1.

No one shall sell or give to a juvenile any tobacco in the United Provinces, without offending the law, if the Bill that is to be introduced in the United Provinces Legislative Council during the forthcoming session by Mr. E. Ahmad Shah is passed into law. The Bill, which has been framed strictly on the lines of the Central Provinces Juvenile Smoking Act of 1929, has for its object the prevention of "the injurious habit of smoking tobacco" by the juveniles. The relevant clauses of the Bill read as follows:—

"Whoever sells or gives or attempts to sell or give to a child apparently under the age of 16 years any tobacco, whether for his own use or not, shall be liable for conviction by a Magistrate, in the case of a first offence, to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10 and in the case of a second offence, to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20 and in the case of a third or subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

"If any boy apparently under the age of 16 be found smoking tobacco in any public place, it shall be lawful for any lambardar, mukkadam, teacher of a recognised school, college or University legal practitioner, registered medical practitioner, magistrate, member of a notified area committee, member of a local board, member of a municipal committee, member of a district board, member of the Legislative Council or Assembly to seize such tobacco and to destroy it."

"Tobacco" is defined as tobacco in any form and includes any smoking mixture intended as a substitute for tobacco.

'CHANGE CONTROL

Roosevelt Favours Regulation By Federal Commission

WASHINGTON, June 6.

President Roosevelt signed the Stock Exchange Control Bill. Differences between the House and Senate versions of the Bill were adjusted following the recent conference of both the Houses, at which Mr. Roosevelt declared that he as in favour of regulation by the Federal Trade Commission and 45 per cent marginal requirements.

Congressional action is now completed on the Tariff Bill, empowering the President to negotiate trade agreements with foreign countries and rates of lower the existing tariffs up to 50 per cent. The measure sent to White House for the President's signature.—Reuter.

Indo-Afghan Trade Relationship

SIMLA, June 6.

One direct result of the visit of the Indian Trade Delegation to Afghanistan has been the decision by the Afghan Government to hold an Exhibition of the foreign trade goods at Kabul during the "Afghan Independence Day" celebrations, which will begin on August 17 and last for one week.

The Delegation's tour of Afghanistan has already created much interest in both Indian and the Afghan trading communities.

A very encouraging response has been received from many Indian firms by the Afghan National Bank, Kabul, which has been entrusted with the organisation work of the exhibition.

Applications for participation in the exhibition will be received by the Bank upto June 15.—United Press.

GRANT FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES

MADRAS, June 6.

Government provided Rs. 20,000 in the Budget-estimate for the year 1934-35 for grant to local bodies for public libraries. The amount should be distributed among the District Boards and Municipal Councils for expenditure for the equipment of libraries under their direct control or under the control of private associations registered under the Societies Registration Act.

American Cotton Further Advances

UNWANTED RAINS IN THE EAST CAUSING ANXIETY

Heavy Speculative Buying In Consequence

Bombay. June 6.

The New York Cotton Futures Market opened almost unchanged at 11.86 for October and declined to 11.85 on foreign selling in the initial stage. Later however on reports of excessive and unwanted rains in the East of Mississippi, the market assumed a firmer tendency and prices began to jump up as a consequence of scarcity of contracts. Improved visible supply, likelihood of Government relief purchases and talks of possibility of raising Gold prices owing to weakness in sterling were further contributory factors to the advance. Recent grain bulls also appeared to be swinging over to cotton in anticipation of crop damage and the market under heavy speculative buying not only crossed the 12 cent level but advanced much further, the highest touched being 12.18 and closed at a substantial gain of 30 points at 12.16.

The unwanted rains in the East have been a further source of anxiety and under present conditions therefore, we look for a continuance of advancing markets, barring natural reactions, of course from time to time.

The highest and lowest levels of the day were 12.18 and 11.85 respectively.

The Spot Cotton was also active and closed 25 points higher at 12-10.

The new Orleans market was also active and closed 29 to 28 points higher at 11.90 for July and 12.12 for October.

The Spot Cotton was aso better and closed 28 points higher at 12.00

The Liverpool cotton market opened about unchanged to 1 point down as expected at 6.10 for October and soon advanced to 6.14 on Bombay buying and trade calling, but the advance was only short lived as under pressure of straddle selling against Brazilian crop, the market declined and touched 6.08. Further trade calling and local support on lower exchange caused the market to again advance to the previous closing level and the session terminated at unchanged prices.

The highest and lowest levels of the day were 6.14 and 6.08 respectively.

The Spot was better by 3 points and closed at 6.44.

The Egyptian Section was also dull and featureless and Sakel July and November closed at 8.26 —1 and 8.34.

Uppers were better by 2 points and July and November closed at 6.67 and 6.72.

The Alexandria market was active and in contrast to other sections closed at a gain of 11 to 17 points, Sakel. July being 15.46 and Upper June 11.96.

The East Indians were neglected and closed unchanged at last prices.

PRIVATE CABLES.

From Chunilal Mehta and Co.

New York.—Considerable transferring July on expectation many notices. Talks some possibility of raising gold prices owing to weakness in sterling.

New York.—Scarcity of contracts Foreign fixations and broader speculative demand. South sold on scale.

New York.—Unfavourable weather, improved visible supply and likelihood Government relief purchases all indicate major upward movement.

New York.—The strength of the market is due to unconfirmed report that Government is contemplating increasing the gold price, together with apprehension of continued rains in the East. The market looks likely to go higher.

New York.—Late news indicates recent grain bulls appear swinging over to cotton anticipating crop damage.

From Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee:—

New York.—Prices advanced on retail small stocks on hand and excessive rains in the Atlantic States.

From Messrs. M. and B. Stern:—

Liverpool.—Cotton advance due to Wall Street buying on strength of wheat and stocks.

From New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled as:—

America: Cloths quiet; sales considerably below production; labour troubles unsettling; prices easier; Mill activity slightly lower as mills prepare curtail; England: Cloths more active on improved Indian demand; yarns moderate offtake; estimate April world consumption all growths 2160 season 19158.

From Messrs. Patel Bros:—

Liverpool:—

Market advanced on excessive rains in Atlantic, and broadening speculative demand.

Liverpool:—

Expect higher prices in all markets.

New York:—

Advance due to unfavourable weather and unconfirmed rumours of renewed advance in gold price near future.

From Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj:—

Liverpool.—Market held in check owing hedge selling against Brazilian crop. Boll Weevil reported in Georgia and Gulf States. Chances in favour of market improving.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 5.

July 1934	11.92+28
October 1934	12.16+30
December 1934	12.26+28
January 1935	12.31+27
March 1935..	12.41+27
May 1935	12.51—
Spot	12.10+25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 5.

July 1934	11.90+29
October 1934	12.12+28
December 1934	12.24+28
Spot	12.00+28

NEW YORK.

New York, June 5.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
July 1934	11.64
October 1934	11.86
December 1934	11.97
New York Noon Call—	
July 1934	11.71
October 1934	11.93
December 1934	12.04

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 5.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports..	11,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Days' Exports to the Continent	8,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 5.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
July 1934	8.26
October 1934	8.33
November 1934	8.34
December 1934	8.36
January 1935	8.36
March 1935	8.42
F. G. F. Spot	8.50

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 5.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.04
Fine (Good Staple)	5.19
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.34
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.11
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.26
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.41
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.79
Fine	3.89
Superfine	3.99
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.89
Fine	3.99
Superfine	4.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 5.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day Prices.
June 1934		6.15
July 1934	6.19	6.15
August 1934 ..		6.13
September 1934 ..		6.12
October 1934 ..	6.13	6.11
November 1934 ..		6.08
December 1934 ..		6.08
January 1935 ..		6.08
February 1935 ..		6.08
March 1935		6.09
April 1935		6.09
May 1935		6.10
Middling Spot ..		6.44

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 5.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16-1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	129-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation..	10-3/4
National Bank of India ..	47
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	112-7/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	102-1/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent...	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	76
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	89-1/4
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	110
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	77
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	102
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	110-7/8

LONDON METALS.

London, June 5.

	£
Copper Braziers	44-3/4
Yellow Metal	36-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	14-5/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	228

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, June 5.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-7/16.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, June 5.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of New York Stock Exchange.

	Dol.
Amer. Power & Light Com.	7
Amer. Power & Light Com. Pfd.	6
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P.A.	18
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	8
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	52 1/2
Amer. Forn Power 7 p.c. P.	20
Electric Bond Common	15
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	41
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	48
Consolidated Gas	33
Columbia Gas	13
American Tel. & Tel	115
Western Union Telg.	43 1/2
Radio Corp.	7
Chesapeake & Ohio	47
New York Central	28 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	24
Erie R. R.	18
Pennsylvania R. R.	30
Union Pacific R. R.	120
Great North Pfd.	21
National Distillers	25
Hiram Walker	37
Distillers Seagram	16
Amr. Tobacco B.	71
Dupont de Nemours	85
Goodyear Tyre	28
Alaska Juneau	21
Goodrich Rubber	12
Bethelehem Steel	33
United States Steel	40 3/4
American Smelting	39
Noranda Mines	44
Int. Nickel of Canada	25 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	14 5/8
Kennecott Copper	20
Cerro de Pasco Copper	36
International Harvestor	32
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	21 1/4
General Motors	51 1/2
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	20
St Oil of N. J	42 1/4
Mid. Con. Petroleum	13
Atlantic Refining	25
Socony	15 3/4
Plymouth Oil	12
American Radiator	14
Eaton Mfg	16
Chase Bank	28
National City Bank	27 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	400
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	26
General Foods	32
National Dairy	18
Remington Rand	9
Goodrich Tyre	14
Montgomery Ward	26
Bethelehem Steel Pref. 7 p.c.	60

Kennecott Copper has declared a dividend of 15 cents. Ex dividend on 14/6/34. Market sentiment more cheerful; turnover moderately increased.

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 5.

Silver—Market is steady.

Spot	19-11/16
Forward	19-11/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 5.

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£6-18-0

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 5.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-15/16 per cent to 0-15-16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days market Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 5.

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	13.32-1/2
Amsterdam	7.44-1/4
Brussels	21.57
Madrid	36.93
Milan	58.28
Berne	15.53
Paris	76.40
Prague	121.00
T.T. London on New York	
Closing rate	5.03-3/4

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 5.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, June/July sellers 20/0.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels. June/July sellers 20/0.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, June/July sellers 24/9.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, June 5.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. June/July nominal 6/1-1/2.

C. & F. Bombay per cwt. June/July sellers 5/10-1/2.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt. June/July sellers 5/10-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 5.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb., 6-3/16 sellers.

SEEDS.

London, June 5.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, June/July sellers £9-15 0.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, June/July sellers £10-13-9.

LINSEED.

London, June 5.

Linseed Calcutta (London) per ton, June/July sellers £12-13-9.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton June/July sellers £11-0-0.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, June/July sellers £12-17-6.

LINSEED OILS.

London, June 5.

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., June sellers 22/4-1/2.

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt, Sept./Dec. sellers 23/1-1/2.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 6.

Following a substantial rise of as much as 30 points in New York futures, in the local market, Broach J-A. opened firm at Rs 210-8 and soon advanced to Rs. 212 on heavy Japanese and option dealers buying but declined on profit taking and realizing to almost the opening level. Liverpool opened 11 points up about expectation, and the rate was Rs. 211. On renewed speculative buying, the market again assumed a rising tendency and with contracts scarce and little offering, the rate shot up to Rs. 213 1/4 and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J-A Rs. 212-12
Broach A-M Rs. 216-12
Oomra July Rs. 192-12
Oomra D-J Rs. 189-12
Bengal July Rs. 140-12
Bengal D-J Rs. 147

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 6

Bengal Superfine	151/54
Bengal Fine	148/50
Bengal F G	145
Sindh-Punjab Fine	148/50
Sindh-Punjab F G	145
Wardha-Hingt	203/206
Nagpur/Savner	203/206
Pundhurna	196/98
Yeotmal	195/97
Arvi	195/97
Ellichpur	195/97
Amraoti-Berar	187/89
Khamgaon	187/89
Mulkapur	181/83
Khandesh	181/83
Jalna/Sailu	182/84
Burwah/Sanavad	195/96
Broach Fine	218/19
Punjab/American	221/26
Punjab American mix	216/19
Cambodia	271/81
Miraj/Sangli	223/26
Compta Good	221/31
Bagalkot	196/201
Kampala	340
Busoga	337
Jinja	333
Manza	...

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

Bombay, June 6

Receipts into Bombay

In full-pressed bales.	2 days. This year	Since 1st Sept.
Khandesh	600	261,343
Central India	316	200,170
Barsi and Nagar	151	161,657
Hyderabad Gaorani	834	45,276
Berar	1,884	419,230
Central Provinces	295	103,925
Total Oomras	4,080	1,191,601
Dholera	750	87,297
N W Provinces	...	8,628
Rajputana	216	47,205
Sind-Punjab	112	168,441
Broach	1,218	324,822
Coompta and Dharwar	737	36,653
Westerns-Northerns	158	26,650
Cocoanada	...	183
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	27,681
Persian	...	1,449
American	...	26,379
Egyptian and African	...	131,099
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	24
Total	7,271	2,078,112

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 31st May

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday	This year
Europe	975	327,685
Japan and China	12,452	705,532
Coast Ports	...	14,790
Up-country by Rail	...	98,674
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	46,535
Total	13,427	1,193,216

COMMODITY RECEIPTS

Bombay, June 6

Receipts of various commodities into Bombay up to noon on Tuesday, June 5:—

Wheat	46,374 cwts.
Linseed	29,264 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	319 cwts.
Gingellyseed	2,459 cwts.
Poppyseed	221 cwts.
Groundnuts	35,627 cwts.
Castorseed	7,575 cwts.
Rice	29,873 cwts.
Myrabollams	2,128 cwts.
Cottonseed	6,551 cwts.
Gram	6,194 cwts.
Joowar	972 cwts.
Barley	2,141 cwts.
Bajree	1,404 cwts.
Coal	3,034 tons.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, June 6

	Extra Sprfine	sup	fine	FG	good
M G—					
Bengal U P	...	149	146	143	138
Punjab	...	149	146	143	138
Rajputana	...	149	146	143	138
Oomra No. 3	198	195	193	189	...
C P No. 1	211	208	206	202	...
C P No. 2	204	201	199	195	...
Broach No. 2	...	217	214	212	210
Punjab-Ame.	...	226	223	221	219
Surat	...	277	274	271	268
Rajpipla	...	275	272	269	266
Navsari	...	279	276	273	270

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, June 6

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 26/14; Closing Rs. 27/1

Groundnut seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 23/10; Closing Rs. 23/12

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, June 6.

Owing to better foreign advices, the local market opened firm and silver for July was quoted at Rs. 55/2 in the initial stage, but soon advanced to Rs. 55-9-6 on general buying. Later the rate was Rs. 55/8, and closed easy at Rs. 55-5-6.

Gold was also firm and after opening at Rs. 34-5-6, soon advanced to Rs. 34-7-6 in consequence of little offering and scarcity of contracts. The tone was distinctly better.

The close was a bit easy at Rs. 34-5-3.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, June 6.

In tune with better tone in foreign markets as well as better cotton, in the local market Linseed for September was firm at Rs. 7-9-3 and while there was little doing, the tone was better and offerings were little.

Wheat also opened firm at Rs. 4-6-6 and kept stationary.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVAL.

Bombay, June 6.

Jalamohan, Griffiths, Moulmein.

DEPARTURE.

Bombay, June 7.

Hakodate Maru, Imamura, Kobe.

LOADING.

Bombay, June 6.

Steamer Victoria for Genoa.

" Vita for Busrah.

S S Jalamohan:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalamohan arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a general cargo and rice.

S S Hakodate Maru:—The N Y K steamer Hakodate Maru will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, June 6.

S S Hakodate Maru; Agents N Y Kaisha, Ltd., from Yokohama. —60 cases silk yarn, 50 c|s gramophones, 100 c|s beer.

From Tokyo:—26 cases toys, 500 c|s beer, 22 c|s cotton shirting, 23 c|s rain coats, 40 c|s cotton yarn.

From Nagoya:—80 cases cotton shirting, 45 c|s glassware, 54 c|s clocks, 85 c|s porcelain ware.

From Osaka:—40 cases silk yarn, 120 c|s rubber goods, 180 c|s cotton shirting, 220 c|s starch, 50 c|s celluloide goods, 81 c|s cotton yarn, 860 c|s nails, 36 c|s umbrella goods, 30 c|s cycle parts, 630 c|s glassware, 65 c|s rayon yarn, 17 c|s rayon piecegoods, 1000 bags soda ash, 1705 bundles brassware, 100 bdls copper circles, 70 drums chemicals.

From Kobe:—133 cases tyres, 25 c|s wax, 40 c|s umbrella goods, 45 c|s rayon piecegoods, 46 c|s dyes, 30 c|s celluloide goods, 30 c|s enamel ware, 20 c|s rubber goods, 30 c|s cotton yarn, 25 c|s rayon yarn, 37 c|s shovels, 70 c|s glassware, 157 c|s straw boards, 1332 bags sugar, 94 cases porcelainware, 170 c|s cotton piecegoods, 10 c|s silk yarn, 179 c|s cotton remnants, 247 c|s cotton and rayon mixed goods, 175 c|s cotton and art silk mixed shirting.

From Nagasaki:—50 cases tomato sauce.

From Moji:—360 drums dyes, 50 drums and 300 bags chemicals, 839 cases sheet glass, 329 c|s brass ware.

From Hongkong:—50 cases fire crackers, 40 c|s salmon, 50 bags sugarcandy, 150 cases sugar,.

From Canton:—500 bundles cassia.

From Singapore:—58 bags gum benzamin, 451 bags betelnuts, 1600 bags sago flour, 195 cases pineapples, 781 bundles rattans.

From Colombo:—4055 bags copra, 10 cases tea.

S S Rajputana; Agents M M & Co., from London:—360 drums varnish, 245 cases whisky, 69 c|s biscuits, 190 c|s tyres, 25 c|s gin, 36 c|s preserves, 50 c|s soap, 27 c|s paper, 50 c|s fruit-salt, 153 c|s O'stores, 10 bars silver.

From Cheruete:—349 cases brandy.

From Bordeaux:—60 cases brandy.

From Oslo:—141 cases millboards, 59 c|s paper.

From Marseilles:—75 cases soap 28 c|s wine, 85 c|s vermouth, 100 kegs lead ore, 40 drums chemicals.

From Basle:—37 barrels aniline colour, 40 cases indigo.

From Alexandria:—19 cases olive oil.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, June 6.

S S Sumatra, for Marseilles:—240 bags mustard seed, F Gokalchand.

For Genoa:—1904 bags groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

S S Victoria, for Genoa:—2400 bags linseed, B Maheshwari; 1940 bags groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

For Alexandretta:— 25 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Salonica:—75 bales cotton raw, S R Tulshan and Co.

S S Hakodate Maru, for Kobe: —400 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

For Osaka:—50 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

S S Ginga Maru, for Osaka:—250 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Kobe:—50 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co; 461 bales cotton raw N Futehally and Co; 500 bales cotton raw, L Ramji; 100 bales cotton raw, P Harji and Co; 100 bales cotton raw, K Shivji and Co; 169 bales cotton raw, V Ladha and Co.

S S Waroonga, for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw, Rali Bros; 356 bales cotton raw, M Amersey and Co; 100 bales cotton raw, K Shivji and Co.

S S Keifuku Maru, for Osaka: —26 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 50 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

S S Havana Maru, for Kobe:—80 tons iron scrap, M G A Husein and Co; 300 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co; 400 bales cotton raw, Sassoon J David and Co; 400 bales cotton raw, B Maheshvari; 200 bales cotton raw, Cotton Agents Ltd; 300 bales cotton raw, K Poonja and Co.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Further Influenced By Strength In Other Markets

SUBSTANTIAL GAINS RECORDED ALL ROUND

Influenced by strength in Cotton, Gold and Commodities, the local Stock Exchange after opening around last closings, firmed up on general buying in every description.

Mills Section has been consistently gaining and the new peace move in the strike situation has been favourably affecting the trend of prices. The gains recorded to-day were thus substantial; Bombay Dyeings closed at Rs. 710 against the last close at Rs. 703-12. Centurys closed at Rs. 227-8, Central Indias at Rs. 236-4, Indores at Rs. 95, Khatau at Rs. 53-12, Kohinoors at Rs. 136-4 and New Greats at Rs. 123-12.

In the Industrial Section, Cements also gained well, Indian Cements closing at Rs. 388-12, Katni Ord. at Rs. 335-10 and Shahabads at Rs. 526-4.

Andhras were at Rs. 1386-4, but Tata Powers were much better and closed at Rs. 1075-10.

Steels continued to be further appreciating under speculative activity and profit taking and realizing operations were well absorbed. Tata Ordinarys rose as high as Rs. 71-8 and Deferreds, Rs. 262-8.

The miscellaneous section was also better throughout.

The Securities section continued to remain dull and featureless, the 3-1/2 per cent Paper fluctuating between Rs. 88-13-6 and Rs. 88-11-6 with an irregular trend.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, June 6.

	Rs. as
100 Ah. Advance	277 8
500 Bom. Cotton	20 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	710 0
250 Bradbury	91 4
100 Century	227 8
100 Central India	236 4
100 Colaba	85 10
100 Coorla	93 2
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	5 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	401 4
1 E D Sassoon	0-1-9
100 Elphinstone	0 12
1000 Finlay	81 4
1000 Framji Petit	95 0
100 Gokak	128 12
1000 Hindustan	1625 0
100 Indore	95 0
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	53 12
100 Kohinoor	136 4
250 Laxmi	650 0
100 Madhowji	4 0
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Morarji	813 12
250 Model	46 8
50 Mysore	90 0
200 New Great	123 12
100 Osmanshahi	N60 0
100 Phoenix	261 4
25 Sassoon Silk	30 0
1000 Sholapur	2,900 0
50 Simplex	79 6
100 Swadeshi	182 8
100 Swan	37 8
25 Tata	9 12
500 Vishnu	1406 4
1000 Western	725 0

BANKS

50-100 Baroda	91 8
25-50 Central	29 4
500 Imperial	1355 0
125-500 Imp. Conty.	340 0
50-100 India	111 12
5 Union	4-9-6

CEMENTS

10 Bundi	28 6
79 Gwalior	92 0
250 Indian	388 12
40 Katni Def.	1280 0
100 Katni Ord.	335 10
75 Okha	171 4
10 Punjab	18 2
100 Shahabad	326 4
70 United	91 0

INSURANCE

15-10 Jupiter	11-8
15-75 New India	35 12
200 Oriental	4,015 0
10-100 Vulcan	7 12

ELECTRIC

100 Ahmedabad Old	139 0
1000 Andhra Valleyy	1,386 4
10 Ajmer	7 14
50 Bombay Tram	138 12
100 Bombay Suburban	133 12
10 Broach	10 14
100 Karachi	202 8
100 Poona	187 8
100 Surat	171 0
100 Tata Hydro	140 15
1000 Tata Power	1,075 10

RAILWAYS

500 Ahm. Prantej	835 0
100 Amr. Patty	116 0
100 C. Provinces	87 0
100 Dhon. Baramati	87 0
100 Gujarat	64 8
100 Mandra Bhon.	86 0
100 Pachora Jamner	81 0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	83/4
500 Aapti Valley	770 0

MININGS

10 Shivrajpur	17 8
30 Tata Steel	257 8
75 Tata Steel Ord.	70 8

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock	182 8
60 Belapur Sugar	213 12
100 Bombay Steam	284 6
125 Bombay Burma	442 8
8sh. B. B. Petrol	2 12
50 Bombay Telephone	96 12
100 Ind. Bleaching zzz	119 6
100 Indian Radio Ord.	552 8
100 Indian Radio Ord.	463 12
1000 Port Canning	572 8
15 Scindia	9 13
30 Tata Construction	68 4
25 Tata Oil	16 8

PREF. SHARES.

7 per cent Andhra Vly.	1230 0
6 per cent Bom Steam	276 4
7 per cent Bom. Trams	80 4
5 per cent Central India	485 0
7 per cent Katni 1st	125 0
7 per cent Katni 2nd	136 12
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13 4
7 per cent Tata Hydro	126 4
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1,320 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	170 10
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	140 0
5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	17 8
7 per cent. Vishnu	650 0

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, June 6.

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/5 15/16
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 June-Dec
Selling T T 1/5 3 1/32 Jan-Mar.
Buying T T 1/5 3 1/32 June-Dec.
Buying D D 1/6 1/16
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 June
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 July/Dec
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 267
NEW YORK—
Banks selling T T 265
Banks buying T T 26 3/4
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 570
Banks buying D D 580
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 55/3/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 1/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79 1/2
Banks buying 60 days 78 1/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 96 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 87 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 98
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.04 1/8 5th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 1/2 6th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 5/16 6th inst.
Java/London 7.40 5th inst.
London/Paris 76.40 5th inst.
London/Belgium 21.57 5th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.52 5th inst.
London/Italy 58.25 5th inst.
London/Berlin 13.32 5th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 5th inst.
London/New York 5.03 5/8 5th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.44 5th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-17-2 4th inst. £6-18-0 5th inst
Silver London Ready 19 1/2 4th inst. 19 11/16 5th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 9/16 4th inst. 19 11/16 5th inst.
Silver New York Ready 44.90 4th inst. 45.00 5th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 15/16 p.c. 4th inst. 15/16 p.c. 5th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos. 1 p.c. 4th inst. 1 p.c. 5th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
MONEY:—
Call 1 per cent
3 mos 1 per cent
6 mos 1 per cent
Tone: Easy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 6.

SETTLEMENT.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett	88-11-6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	88-12
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett.	103-5
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash	103-6
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett	116-3
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash	116-4

TAX FREES.

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	104
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	115-6
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	109-4
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L	105-9

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	98-7
4 per cent 1934/37	100-9
4 per cent 1943	104-13-6
4 1/2 per cent 1934	100-13
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	109-12
5 per cent 1939/44	107-14
5 per cent 1940/43	108-10
5 per cent 1935	103-2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	108-12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B	105-2

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T	1974 99-14
4 per cent B P T	1974 99-1
5 per cent M Deb	1959 109-4
6 per cent M Deb	1954 120
6 per cent K P T	1956 120
6 1/2 per cent B I T	1937 108-8

The 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened at Rs. 88-12 advanced to Rs. 88-13-6 but closed lower at Rs. 88-11-6.

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1934

FREEDOM'S BATTLE CAN'T END TILL SWARAJ IS WON

C. R. Explains Patna Resolve

Orderly Retreat To Save Nation From Fatigue

"W. P." IS SKIMMED MILK

Govt. Knows Nation's March To Its Goal Can't Be Delayed

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, June 4.

"At Patna, the A.I.C.C. accepted Gandhiji's advice and passed resolutions in terms of his recommendation. Gandhiji had come to the conclusion on April 6th that civil disobedience should be suspended by the Congress on the part of everyone except himself.

He had felt that the quality of satyagraha was suffering by reason of fatigue and other causes. Men with families and domestic burdens cannot fight for all time. People, therefore, wanted rest. If Gandhiji has given us privilege leave for some time, he has also asked us to make good use of this leave.

You must not imagine that the fight is over, because it was decided at Patna to suspend civil disobedience. The fight cannot be over unless India rules herself." Thus declared Mr. C. Rajagopalachari at a public meeting yesterday.

SKIMMED MILK.

The Government wants to give us some kind of self-government, but it is as different from the Swaraj that we want, as skimmed milk is different from good milk. The nation cannot be nourished on skimmed milk such as the White Paper offers. You know what skimmed milk is. It is milk from which the butter has been removed. We can get skimmed milk cheap, but it cannot nourish the baby. The White Paper constitution is the result of churning at the Round Table Conference. Control over the army and its expenditure, real control over finance, real control over the most important branches of the civil service, all this butter has been carefully churned out and a whitish fluid is offered as the milk of Swaraj. Real Swaraj cannot be got for a cheap price.

NO SHORT CUT.

"If people are not ready for sacrifice, they cannot get a good constitution. If we are ready and willing to bear pain, we can get a good constitution. There is no short cut to it. To bear pain is actually to bear it. It is not enough that we merely print leaflets or write on the walls that we bear pain. Actual suffering is the price for a real constitution.

ORDERLY RETREAT.

If a General finds that his army is getting demoralised for want of rest, it is his duty to withdraw it in order. It is not good to scatter ones army, some going forward and some staying behind. The Congress is an army in every sense of the word except that it does not use guns and other instruments of destruction. It is the duty of the General to keep intact the unity of his forces. That is why Gandhiji and the A.I.C.C. at Patna have asked some people to go to the Councils. The Congress is one and indivisible. Whatever different units may do, unity of policy must be preserved."

CITIZEN ARMY.

Stressing the need for a thorough re-organisation of the Congress, he said:

"It is necessary to have a real re-organised Congress. At Patna the most important decision taken is that the Congress re-organisation should be taken up vigorously. Congress has been living in tents all these five years. It is necessary now that the Congress should be re-organised in accordance with the constitution on a peace-footing. We should remember that the Congress is not a standing army, but a citizen army.

BAN ON CONGRESS.

"Government has not removed the ban on Congress Committees as yet. We did not enter into an agreement with the Government and suspend civil disobedience. We did it on our own accord and for our own purposes. There being no agreement, the Government are entitled to take their own time. If we had surrendered, we could have asked them to remove the ban, but as we have not surrendered, we cannot demand it on that ground Government is bound to remove the ban for the sake of consistency and decency and not because they have agreed to do so. No Government has a right to suppress political organisations. While repressing the Congress, they had put forward the excuse of civil disobedience which they said was a subversive activity. Now that the Congress is not carrying on Civil Disobedience, the repressive laws are lawless in every sense of the term."

CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP.

Asking the people to enrol themselves as members of the Congress, Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari pointed out that, "while the Government was still considering and making up its mind, they should remember that there was no ban on Congress membership as such. People were now enroling themselves as members of the Congress everywhere. He expressed the hope that Delhi people would enrol themselves in thousands."

NOT A PARTY.

Welcoming the attacks levelled by Hindu Mahasabha and Liberals against the Congress the speaker said:

"Congress is not a party, but representative of the whole nation. That is the reason why everybody has the right to find fault with it. I am not, therefore, surprised that every communal organisation is ready to criticise the Congress, but I take it as a privilege and a testimony that the Congress represents the nation. We have no right to find fault with the Hindu Mahasabha, the Muslim League or the European Chambers, but everybody has the right to find fault with the Congress. We have to listen to everyone patiently, though we have the right to decide for ourselves."

CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

Giving an outline of the Congress programme, he said:—"The work is not only political, but social as well. Congress even interferes with your dress. It wants you to wear khaddar. It interfered in your age long customs. It wants you to give up untouchability. Congress wants all foreign cloth also to disappear from your backs. It wants you to unite in spite of different castes and different communities. Swaraj obtained without such unity would be a source of weakness and may disappear like a mirage.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL.

It is necessary that we should realise that according to the Congress no disability shall attach to any citizen by reason of his or her religion, caste or creed and that all citizens shall have equal rights and duties regarding wells, road schools and places of public resort maintained out of public funds or dedicated by private persons for the use of the general public. Congress wants Hindus religious leaders to purge Hindulism of untouchability. It is necessary that you should know your responsibility before you become a member of the Congress.

"Khadi is the barometer for the Congress strength. Congress has to be re-organised and it can be done only if a large number of workers co-operate everywhere and go from house to house and enrol members.

FIGHT IS NOT OVER.

"The fight is not over. People who are resolved to win freedom and who will not give way to despair or down-heartedness when faced by obstacles will ultimately win. If only there was an instrument to read the minds of our opponents, namely, the Government, you could see that they know very well that the march to Swaraj cannot be long delayed and that India is bound to be free.

ONLY INSTITUTION.

"There is no institution other than the Congress that declares its object as the attainment of Swaraj for India. The Congress may have not yet brought Swaraj, but it is the only institution that claims and dares to claim to work for it. The only other institution that is pledged to Swaraj for India is perhaps Government. They too say that they will give Swaraj for India. If you do not believe them, you must join the Congress."

COMMUNAL QUESTION

Explaining the position of the Congress in so far as the Communal question is concerned, the speaker said:—"The communal question has to be solved by sincere agreement. The Congress position is perfectly simple in that matter. It is that all communal barriers must disappear. The Congress, however, takes into account the existance of communal barriers and the need for compromises. Its policy is that all parties concerned should agree to any compromise. It is by agreement alone that we could make compromises.

THE DIFFERENCE

Government could force any constitution, but Congerss can only work through agreement. It is for the wise men in each community to persuade and bring pressure to bear upon obstinate and recalcitrant sections and bring about a wise agreement. Congress does not believe that we can solve the communal question by trying to deceive or over-reach each other. Congress stands for frank talk and sincere agreement on the part of all and Congress hopes that this is possible. To believe that this is impossible is to give a charter to foreigners to rule over us. We cannot use force to compel unwilling communities except through the outside and foreign element which is a contradiction to Swaraj."

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE

Passengers' Pluck Saves Bus From Serious Accident

ALLAHABAD June 6.

Fourteen persons travelling by a motor bus to Mussoorie had a miraculous escape from death owing to the wonderful pluck displayed by four of its passengers.

While negotiating an ascent, the bus slided backward down a slope to the great horror of the passengers.

Four passengers immediately jumped out. The bus slided about 300 yards and when there was hardly a step more for it to drop down to an 800 feet deep ravine, its further progress was fortunately stopped by a few stones which were placed there by the passengers who jumped out.

Miss Phyllis Hicken who had jumped out showed great pluck in arresting the progress of the bus over the precipice accident.—United Press.

NO VIOLENCE WAS USED

Labour Union Secretary Contradicts "Misleading" Statement

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

Mr. S. M. Mahmud, General Secretary, Delhi Labour Union, has issued the following rejoinder to the statement of Lala Shri Ram, Secretary, Delhi Cloth Mills of May 31, defending the attitude of the mills authorities towards the strikers:—

"On May 31, 1934 a statement by Lala Shri Ram, Secretary Delhi Cloth Mills appeared in the press regarding the present unrest among the labourers of the mill. To use his own language it is full of "many half truths and misleading and wrong statements."

"He alleges that there was a partial strike, and only 300 workers took part in it, but the facts are that onlf 450 or 500 persons consisting of head jobbers, jobbers and mistries did not take part in the strike, and about 6,000 workers were actually on strike for a week. The attendance in daily meetings and processions of thousands of workers contradicts the statement of Lala Shri Ram.

"It is entirely wrong that any violence was used by the strikers to check workers from going to the Mill. The strike was throughout peaceful with the exception of a very ordinary incident.

"It is further denied that the strike was brought about without a notice or without making complaints.

"About the hunger-strike of misguided young men "Lala Shri Ram has made certain references with contempt, but he forgets how some time back he and men of his thinking applauded the same action of a young man, who served himself to death and his sacrifice created a sensation in the whole country. I don't think that Lala Sahib will have the courage to admit that it was a "clever design to catch the imagination of the simple-minded" Lala as well as to enlist the sympathy of the people. But as the hunger-strike of the "misguided youth" affects his own interests, he is deprecating it.—"United Press.

GALE SWEEPS OVER DUMKA

Historic Banyan Trees Uprooted

DUMKA, (By Mail.)

A fierce South-Westerly gale, accompanied by hail, passed over Dumka on Saturday evening, causing considerable damages especially to tin-sheds, tiled roofs and trees. The severity of the storm is evidenced by the fact that two banyan trees, one in the Court compound and the other in the Civil Surgeon's compound were uprooted. The tin-corridor attached to the S. D. O.'s Court was completely smashed.

The banyan tree in the Court compound has a history of its own, as it is said that during the Santhal Insurrection, it served as a scaffold for the prisoners condemned to death.—United Press.

STUDENTS ARRESTED IN ARMED DACOITY

NOAKHALI, (By Mail.)

Moulvi Shamsul Huck, graduate of the Dacca University and son of the Moulvi Aminuddin Pandit, President of Union Board, Latu Mean, clerk of the said Union Board, Safiel Alam Bhuya, a student reading in Chatkhil High School and one Abdul Khaleque of Panchgao together with one Charu Chandra Dhar of Khilpara village have been arrested in connection with the armed dacoity recently committed at Natherpetua in the Tipperah District. It is alleged they were implicated in the confession reported to have been made by Dinesh Chandra Kar who had been previously arrested in this connection.

Charu Chandra Dhar has, it is understood, made a confession, before the Magistrate. All of them have been remanded to custody.—United Press.

CONGRESS PEACE MOVE TELLS

Hopes Of Strike Settlement Brighter

LEADERS TO SEE MODY

Delhi Women Workers Injured In Clash With Police

Tangible progress, it is stated, is being made in the efforts set on foot by local Congress leaders to bring an amicable settlement of the Bombay textile dispute.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai had conversations with a prominent city millowner, who is a member of the Bombay Millowners' Association, lasting for over an hour on Wednesday morning.

The possibility of arriving at a settlement was discussed with him and as a result of these talks it is expected that the Congress leaders will see Mr. Mody, the Chairman of the Millowners' Association.

Crown Mill Opens

Meanwhile the strike has completed 46 days and the situation is the same as before.

The Crown Mill which had remained closed since the beginning of the strike opened on Wednesday morning with about 2,000 workers. A large police force headed by officers was posted in front of the mills with a view to prevent molestation of 'blacklegs, but no untoward incident occurred.

The millowners claim that the strike is fizzling out but inquiries reveal that about 50,000 men are holding out.

Need For Co-operation.

In an interview with a "Chronicle" reporter Mr. Bhulabhai said that it was too early to predict the results of their efforts. He also stated that the Congress was most anxious to co-operate with any other group or body in the matter of mediation of the present textile dispute.

The latter remark was made in reference to the observation made by a prominent member of the Indian Merchants' Chamber Committee that too many peace moves would be hindrance to confusion and that it was desirable that combined efforts should be made at mediation.

Conference With Owners.

The invitation sent out by the Special Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to Bombay Millowners to a conference is likely to be accepted and the conference will be held most probably on Thursday.

UGLY TURN IN DELHI STRIKE SITUATION

Women Injured In Clash With Police

NEW DELHI, June 5.

After the arrest of seven strikers yesterday, peaceful picketing was again commenced early this morning. The police carefully watched the situation but did not interfere.

Concerted attempts at intimidation are said to have been made by the strikers and it is feared that before long another crisis will be brought about.

Different Turn.

Subsequent inquiries show that the strike situation took quite a different turn when women picketed the mill gates as a result of which a number of workers did not attend the evening shift.

After yesterday's arrest of seven persons another six persons replaced them to-day, hunger-strike in sympathy with them and picketing.

Women Injured.

At eleven this morning a rumour was set afloat that Laxmichand, who was arrested yesterday, had died. His women relations went to the mill to demand his dead body or in case he was alive to show him to them.

It is alleged that some of these women received injuries in the melee. Later about 30 women came and commenced picketing. The police were called, and in an attempt to disperse them, some women are said to have received injuries.

It is also alleged that some of the women picketers beat some of the workers who tried to enter the mill. Police pickets were posted in the day but they were removed in the evening. Picketing by strikers continues.

Labour Union's Protest.

The Secretary of the Labour Union has wired to the Viceroy alleging maltreatment of the hunger strikers at the hands of the mill authorities.—A.P.

STRIKERS SENTENCED FOR ASSAULT

Babu Subana and Rarai Kampte workers in the Standard Mills were fined Rs. 30 each and bound over over to keep the peace for a period of six months in sureties of Rs. 50 each at the Dadar Court on Wednesday by Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate.

The prosecution alleged that on May 23rd one Babu Soma, a carpenter in the Gold Mohur Mill was assaulted near the Shivaji Park, Dadar by four persons, the accused being two of them. Both pleaded not guilty and stated that they were frightened by the police and ran away but after a race of 200 yards were arrested.

The accused were found guilty and sentenced as above.

REMANDED FOR ENQUIRIES.

Shiva Bhima, who was arrested on Tuesday evening by the Kalachowki police was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, on a charge of assaulting a mill jobber of the New Great Eastern Mill.

The accused with two others is alleged to have assulted the jobber on the evening of the 4th instant on the Parel road when the jobber had his tooth knocked off.

The accused was remanded to police custody up to June 13 pending further inquiries.

STRIKERS PAID OFF

AHMEDABAD, June 5.

The Bharat Laxmi Cotton Mill, whose operatives had gone on strike alleging cut in wages has paid off the strikers and employed new men from to-day.—A. P.

LOCK-OUT THREAT NOT CARRIED OUT

Slight Increase In Swadeshi Mill Attendance

(From Our Correspondent).

KURLA, June 6.

There was a slight change in the Textile strike situation here, to-day.. The attendance of operatives, when the Swadeshi Mills opened this morning, showed a further increase of about 100 workers over yesterday's figure. Yesterday when the mill closed, the attendance registered in all the departments, including the sepoys, was 719. In the hope that more and more workers will resume work in the near future, the management of the Swadeshi Mills, it is stated, are continuing to work the mill, in spite of their previous notice to close down the Mill in case a full complement of mill hands did not attend in all the departments before June 4.

CONSTABLE IN TROUBLE

Charged With Having Rescued 4 Persons Under Arrest

CAWNPORE, June 5.

Ten persons including a constable of Hamirpur were produced before Mr. Hashmatali, Magistrate, on a charge of having rescued four persons whom Bhikamsingh, a constable and Reona, a chawkidar, had arrested when gambling in the village of Hardoule in Cawnpore District.

The accused are further alleged to have beaten Bhikamsingh to death. The case is proceeding.

Some accused are still absconding.—A. P.

NOTORIOUS OUTLAW ARRESTED

RANGOON, June 5.

News has been received here that the notorious outlaw Thet Pe who was wanted in connection with looting of guns from a police party at Thazi has been arrested in Meiktila District.

A gun and some cartridges have been recovered from the former of which was identified as belonging to the Thazi Police Party.—A. P.

Munshi Iswar Saran As Congress Candidate

BENARES, (By Mail).

The report that Munshi Iswar Saran is seeking election to the Legislative Assembly as a Congress candidate from the Benares-Gorakhpur constituency has caused some discussion in the Congress circles here. It is stated that though Munshi Iswar Saran joined the Congress in the year 1930, he never participated in the Congress movement inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi.

It is learned that Munshi Iswar Saran has sent a letter to Pandit Malaviya offering to stand as a Congress candidate.

"MEN RETURNING TO WORK" SAYS MODY

In an interview to the "United Press", Mr. H. P. Mody, president of the Millowners' Association, regarding the correspondence passed between him and Mahatma Gandhi about the settlement of the General Strike, said that the time was not yet opportune to release the text of the correspondence.

Questioned as to how long the impasse would continue Mr. Mody said:—

"From the way the men are returning to work I entertain great hope that there will be an early termination of the strike and that the time is getting near pretty fast when the strikers realise their position. As such there will be a settlement of the strike without the intervention of outsiders."

Regarding the move taken by the Indian Merchants' Chamber for the settlement of the strike, Mr Mody declined to say anything at this juncture.—United Press.

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